HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 144 BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 20 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
25 June	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,545
3 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1st Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15th ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16,30
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7thJan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14th ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21st ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application but a supplement is payable for Single Berth Cabins during June. The fares will be as follows :—

To London and Back by Sea £108

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8,427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
17th ,,	DUMNANA ..	8 427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8'303

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
22nd June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
22nd June	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.
22nd ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
24th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru ..	537	19 June	2 July
*Sado Maru ..	3893	29 ,,	13 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 July	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.

prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price : Rs. 12-0 Net

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Rs.

Abohar.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amritsar	Karanwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS :—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS :—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS :—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS :—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and out of business apply to :—

SHIV DATTA
Manager

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Address .....

Register No- .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

FOR LONG LIFE UNDER INTENSE HEAT

KATNI FIREBRICKS

ARE HARD TO BEAT.

They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.

On your next Furnace Job specify "KATNI" make.

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents :—C MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Years.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1915	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	,, 27,737
Third	1925	,, 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for rehable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has recently introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to :—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort. BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Candidates for SOUND TELEGRAPH TRAINING to join the PURISON TELEGRAPH TRAINING COLLEGE, Ludhiana. Prospectus free.
A R284

WANTED—Two experienced M.A.'s., one Strong in English, the other Strong in Mathematics (with B. T. or S. T. C. Preferred3. Apply to Post Box 108 G.P.O. Bombay.
A R297

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Sanskrit second language and having experience in teaching for five years at least. For pay and other information write to M. C. GANDHI, Vejalpoor, Broach.
A R287

WANTED—a B. E. strong in Mathematics and Surveying, as PERSONAL ASSISTANT. Salary 150-10-200 Ordinary Urdu knowing preferred. Apply to the MANAGER, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, with true copies of certificates.
A R299

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CLEARANCE SALE—FOOTWEAR & LEATHER GOODS SAMPLES.—Good quality walking shoes in Derby or Oxford style in Black or coloured leathers or white canvas Rs. 5/- to Rs. 8/- Many other interesting low priced lines. Clearance list on application. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., CHROMEPET P. O. S. India.
28690E

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A SPORTIVE YOUNG MAN, having knowledge of General Office routine, typing, accounts and Secretarial work seeks EMPLOYMENT. Apply Box No. 1929, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R296

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Just the thing for the hot weather. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills and will stand up to any amount of hard wear.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14|- each or 3 for Rs. 8|8|-

Shorts from Rs. 3|6|- each or 3 for Rs. 10|-|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

Kakomi Twills are in great demand throughout India and have yet to be equalled for quality, appearance and wear. Ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas &c.,

From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yard Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

These Swabs will be found just the thing for every cleaning purpose. They wash well and are strong and durable.

One dozen for Rs. 2|3|-

Five dozen for Rs. 10|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26 "x 22".

Stout and strong, Red or Blue bordered Doosoti Dusters, wonderful value. One dozen delivered to your address for Rs. 3|4|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TURKISH TOWELS.

After years of rough treatment Kakomi Turkish Towels still retain that soft downy texture and even the Dhobi cannot wear them out. Have you tried them?

Prices from Rs. 14|8|- to Rs. 40|- per doz.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

PYJAMAS.

You will find Kakomi Longeloth and Twill Pyjamas really excellent, they wash and wear well.

Prices Rs. 4|12|- per suit, Rs. 14|- for 3 suits.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Kakomi Twills, Drills, Longeloth, Calicoes, Doosoti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries etc. The finest in India. Write for free illustrated Catalogue.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

How artistic! What a delightful colour Scheme!! Every one admires the additional decorative effect of Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosotis. There are 38 artistic shades to choose from. Write today for samples.

Prices from Rs. -|9|3 to Rs. -|13|- per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.

A snowy white table cloth! how inviting it looks. It is Kakomi of course, washed dozens of times but still looks new.

Prices from Rs. 1|3|- to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

BED SHEETS.

DHOBIES soon ruin ordinary Bed Sheets, but Kakomi Bed Sheets are not at all ordinary. See how they wash and wear—there is nothing to equal them'

Prices from Rs. -|12|6 to Rs. 1|4|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

PROFESSION.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER—PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Hindu Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist. Unsolicited Testimonials from unapproachable quarters. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading Rs. 2; Test Horoscope Rs. 3; Complete Life Reading Rs. 5; Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., 8, Nivedita Lane, Baghbazaar, Calcutta, V. P. allowed.
P

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of Shares from FRIDAY, the 1st July, 1927 to FRIDAY, the 15th July 1927, both days inclusive.

N. H. Y. WARREN.
Managing Governor,

Bombay, the 25th May, 1927.

28682

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE HEREBY CALLED for by the Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests) for the purchase outright of the property in Myingyan, Upper Burma, lately belonging to the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, which has been, by registered deed of transfer executed on the 5th March, 1927, transferred without encumbrance to the Government of Burma, whose title the purchaser will be required to accept.

2. The property, which lies about two miles South of the town and Railway Station of Myingyan, consists of about 50 acres of freehold land and is in the centre of a tract which is regarded as the richest cotton producing area in the province of Burma. It comprises, in addition to the land mentioned, a pucca and fully equipped spinning mill and ginning factory erected in the year 1922-23, housed in well built masonry buildings supplied throughout with electric fittings. The spinning mill, contains mixing room, blow room, card rooom, rings spinning room, reeling and bundling room, willow room, engine room, boiler room, pump room, workshop and dynamo room, dust tower, chimney, rope race, etc. The machinery is by Messrs. Tweedales Smalley & Co. and Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, and is of a thoroughly modern and up-to-date type. The engine is by Messrs. Yates's Thom, Ltd., of Blackburn, and the boiler by Messrs. Wilson & Co, Glasgow. The ginnery consists of engine room, containing one Bolinder's oil engine: gin room containing 15 gins, and necessary godowns for kuppas and cotton seed. The property also includes the usual stores and offices quarters for the staff, wells, cooling tank, barracks, stables, etc.

3. The mill is easily capable of an outturn of 7,000 lbs. of yarn per day. Labour is plentiful and cheap, Myingyan Town, which is the headquarters of the District of that name, has a population, according to the 1921 Census, of approximately 19,000 and is connected both by rail and river with Rangoon and Upper Burma. As the property is in the heart of the best cotton producing country in the province, supplies of kuppas and lint are adequate and easily obtainable.

4. A full report on the property, with a complete inventory of all machinery, fittings, spare parts, furniture, etc., prepared by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Burma, during the month of March 1927, is available and may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Permits to view the property can also be obtained on application, and tenderers will be deemed to have satisfied themselves as to the correctness of statements made in the report and herein without any warranty on the part of Government.

5. Tenders should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned by name and marked plainly on the envelop "Tender for the property of the Burma Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Myingyan". They must be accompanied in each case by a receipted treasury challan for the sum of Rs. 1,000 as earnest money. Tenders unaccompanied by receipted challan or accompanied by cash or treasury notes will be rejected. Earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

6. Tenders will be opened at noon on Saturday the 6th August 1927 by the Hon'ble the Minister for Forests in his office in the Secretariat, Rangoon. Tenderers or their accredited agents may be present.

7. On acceptance of his tender the purchaser will be required to deposit as security within fourteen days a further sum of 1/4 of the total amount tendered. Failure to deposit this sum within the specified period will render the tender null and void and the earnest money will be forfeited. The successful tenderer will be required to pay in the balance of the full purchase price to the Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests) on or before the 6th day of September, 1927, failing which the tender will be null and void and the earnest money and the further sum deposited as security will be forfeited.

8. The acceptance of any tender will rest with the Government of Burma who may reject all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason.

A. R. MORRIS, I.C.S.
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Department of Agriculture and Forests.
Rangoon, the 15th May, 1927.

28507

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

SALE NOTICE.

SALE OF THE JAJODIA COTTON MILLS AT BELUR.

TO BE peremptorily sold by the Trustees for the Debenture Holders at No. 44, Ezra Street, Calcutta on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, 1927 at 1 o'clock noon, unless previously sold off by private treaty.

All that Cotton Mills known as The Jajodia Cotton Mills, situate at Belurthanna Bally in the district of Howrah (erected in the year 1924) with all the machinery appertaining to Cotton Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing of Cotton and Cotton Fabrics, containing 15,792 Ring Spindles and 267 Looms with Dobbies and with Four Lancashire Boilers of 180 lbs. pressure and a Steam Engine of 1500 H.P. together with the piece and parcel of land measuring 29 bighas more or less of which 18 bighas are rent free and 11 bighas held in Maurasi Makrauri tenure and all buildings godowns, houses, out houses and all other structures and erections existing thereon. The Mill building has got space of about 200,000 sq. ft. considered sufficient to hold 40,000 Spindles and 500 Looms. The above is in working order and will be sold free from all incumbrances.

For abstract of Title and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. BOSE & CO., Attorney for the Trustees and for full particulars regarding the Machinery, Land Building, etc. Apply to the Trustees C/O Messrs. Sadhuram Tularam at No. 9, Juggo Mohan Mullicks lane, or to Messrs. Sukdeo Das Ramprosad at No. 140. Harrison Road, Calcutta and the same will be produced at the sale.

N. B.—(1) The Mill could be seen by making an appointment with the Trustees.

(2) The sale of the above Mill is open to private offers also to be made to the Trustees C/O Messrs. Sadhuram Tularam at 9. Juggo Mohan Mullicks Lane, Calcutta.

(Sd.) M. C. GUZDAR,
(Sd) GAURI SHANKER GOENKA,
Trustees for the Debenture-holders.

R285

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of NANALAL PARBHURAM, widower, a Managing Clerk, of Bombay, Hindu Bania Inhabitant Deceased.

SHANTILAL NANALAL, Executor of the Will of abovenamed deceased, a Student of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Tenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,
The 13th day of June, 1927.
Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

28709

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 190 OF 1927.

HORMUSJI SORABJI MISTRY, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay Plaintiff.

v/s.

(1.) GOWRISHANKER SUNDERJI TRIVEDI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Building Contractor, residing at Chapsey Building, Parel, (2.) GOWRISHANKER JAGGANNATH of Bhadli, in Bhawnugger State, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant Defendants

To

GOWRISHANKER JAGGANNATH
The 2nd Defendant.

This suit has been filed under a mortgage to recover Rs. 12,720/- interest and costs and for the sale of the property in default of payment and the Court has appointed 6th July, 1927, for the hearing and final disposal thereof.

Dated 8th April, 1927
E. J. DAVER,
for ag. Prothonotary.

MR. G. B. PANDYA,
Attorney for the Plaintiff.

28708

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 949 of 1927

ISMAIL KASSAM DHANANI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Clerk, in the Municipality of Bombay, residing at Umerkhady, without the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiff.

Versus.

(1.) RAJABALLY RAMJI LAKHDHIR, (2.) ALIBHAI BHANJI and (3) MAHOMED IBRAHIM MAHOMED ROWJI, all of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants respectively, residing at Dadar, Bhendi Bazar and Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, members of the Khoja Shia Imami Ismaili Council for themselves and other members of the said Council. Defendants.

To

The Members of the Khoja Shia Imami Ismaili Council.

PURSUANT to the Order made by Mr. Justice Madgaonker, on the 29th April, 1927, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the plaintiff has filed the above suit against the Defendants for themselves and other members of the above Council for a declaration that the Order of excommunication made by the said Defendant Council, on or about the 13th June, 1926, was ultra vires of the Council, illegal, invalid and of no effect and for a declaration that the plaintiff is and always was a member of the Khoja Imami Ismaili Community and as such entitled to all the rights and privileges of a Shia Imami Ismaili Khoja, that the Defendant Council and each of the members thereof be decreed jointly and severally to pay Rs. 5,000/- by way of damages to the plaintiff, that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit the said Order expelling the plaintiff be suspended and the Defendant Council and each of the members thereof be restrained by an Order and Injunction of this Honourable Court from enforcing the said Order of excommunication and excluding the plaintiff from attendance at and use of the places and functions referred to in paragraph 9 of the plaint and from exercising the rights and privileges belonging to a member of the Khoja Shia Imami Ismaili community, for costs, interest and other reliefs as this Honourable Court may deem fit.

And Also Take Further Notice that the suit is fixed for hearing for the 25th day of July, 1927.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR.
The 17th day of June, 1927.

(Sd.) THAKORDAS AND DARU,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

28711

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 4173 OF 1923.

(1.) SOONDERSINGH AHLOOWALIA, of Bombay, Sikh Inhabitant, residing at Bandra in Thana District and (2) LABHSINGH AHLOOWALIA, of Bombay, Sikh Inhabitant residing at Bandra in the District Thana Plaintiffs.

v/s.

Messrs. COX & Co., a Company, duly incorporated in England now merged in Lloyds Bank, Limited, carrying on business at London and Bombay Defendants.

And

SUIT NO. 4553 OF 1923.

SOONDERSINGH AHLOOWALIA, of Bandra Sikh Inhabitant residing at Bandra in the Thana District. Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1.) MANECKCHAND, (2.) LALCHAND, (3.) BHANWARLAL (father's name unknown), all of Indore Marwadi Hindu Inhabitants residing at Indore., (4.) DIPCHAND MANECKCHAND a firm, carrying on business at Indore and (5) BEENODIRAM BALCHAND, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road Bombay Defendants.

AND

MESSRS. RELE & CO., Attorneys of this Honourable Court, having their Office at Churchgate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. Applicants.

To

SOONDERSINGH AHLOOWALIA,
Plaintiff in both above mentioned Suits.

TAKE NOTICE that the Applicants abovenamed have obtained Chamber Summons for costs against you in both the abovementioned Suits to recover from you the sum of Rs. 2,578-12 being the amount of their taxed costs with interest thereon at 6 p.c. per annum from the date hereof till payment and the applicants their costs of and incidental to the said summons and the order made thereon and the hearing of the above Chamber Summons is fixed for Friday, the 1st day of July, 1927, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon and that in default of your appearance either in person or by Attorney and Advocate, the said Summons will be heard and determined in your absence exparte.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1927.

RELE & CO.
Applicants.
Readymoney Mansion,
43, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
28707

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of HIRABAI, a minor maiden daughter of Rao Bahadur Sakharam Vishwanath Rajadhyksha, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, who resided at Anandashram Harvey Road, Gamdevi, without the Fort of Bombay Deceased.

GANPATH SAKHARAM RAJADHYKSHA, I.C.S., Assistant Sessions Judge Satara of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present temporarily residing at Gamdevi, without the Fort of Bombay, the brother of the deceased abovenamed Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

H. A. VAKIL,
The 27th day of May, 1927.
Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
28713

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on 11 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF PRODDUTUR

O. S. 141 OF 1927.

Somiseth Kondiah and Jutur Naganniah of Proddutur Plaintiffs.

and

(1) MUL THAN MUL, (2) THEJ MUL, residing at Rami Boris, Dhuliatk. Defendants.

THE above suit for Rs. 209|10 on dealings by Defendants with the Plaintiffs is posted for hearing to 6-7-27. If the Defendants are absent, the suit will be heard exparte on that day.

A. SESHACHAR,
Pleader for Plaintiffs.
28710

AMUSEMENTS.

7 Reels
A First National Picture
WITH
LLOYD HUGHES and DOLORIS DEL RIO
A Drama of Three Men
Pals First, Last and Always
FELIX MISSES THE CUE
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Time :— 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
Kohinoor Film Co.'s Social Picture
WHY HUSBANDS GO ASTRAY ?
A Picture one should not miss

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NANABHOY LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Netherlands Trading Society, the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor Hiralal Bhaidas Shroff, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 20th instant sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:

All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nanabhoy Lane admeasuring about 183 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 164, New No. 5014, Old Survey Nos. 1139|40, New Survey No. 9411, Cadastral No. 420 (Fort division) and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1653 Street No. 35 and bounded on the east by the property of Pestonjee Jivanjee Mistry on the west by the property of Byramjee Kharsedjee Kotwal on the north by Cama Street or Nanabhoy Lane and on the South by the property of Ismail Hasham.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Coy., Attorneys for the mortgagees or the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED'S GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES, WEARING APPARELS, &c., &c.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the Estate and effects of the following deceaseds, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 4th July, 1927, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re: Estate of F. R. Clark (Deceased):—

Leather dressing case, gold watch, pencil; ring; sleeve links; collar stud, tooth pick, rolled gold collar clips, silver collar studs, sleeve links, photo frame; wrist watches; silver and metal cigarette and match cases, E. P. Coffee Pot, etc. etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Bernard Short (Deceased):—Wearing apparels, Binocular, Opera Glass etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE WEATHER.

STORM WEAKENED INTO DEPRESSION

SIMLA, June 19.

The storm over the East Central Provinces moved northwestwards and weakened into depression with the centre this morning near Jubbulpore. Conditions are favourable for a temporary advance of monsoon in the Northwest India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East United Provinces, Kumaon Hills, East Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Malabar, and North Madras Coast, and local in Burma, Orissa, Punjab Hills, East Rajputana, West Central India, Mysore, and Madras Deccan. A few falls occurred in West United Provinces, Gujarat, and South Hyderabad.

The chief amoounts are: Tavoy, Tezpur and Dhubri one inch: Silchar one and a half: Cherrapunji three: Coxs Bazar four: Chittagong one: Calcutta and Burdwan two: Bogra one and a half: Darjeeling seven, Hazaribagh one and a half: Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Jhansi half: Mukteswar four: Chakrata half; Simla one Lalhousie quarter: Ajmer and Udaipur a hal: Surat three: Indore and Nowgong a half: Sutna one and a half: Akola three: Amraoti six: Jubbulpore one: Nagpur two: Pachmarhi one and a half: Pendra three: Raipur one and a half: Chanda two, Bombay four. Ratnagiri and Belgaum one and a half: Aurangabad one: Nizamabad one and a half and Mercara three.

Forecast: Increase in the United Provinces and an extension in East Punjab. —A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

(For the 18th June 1927.)

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 18th June 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear over the north of the province and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperature were higher than usual in the eastern districts and the minimum alone lower in the extreme north. The thermometer rose yesterday to 11 deg. at Multan and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.17" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the area and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Jhansi. Temperature was above normal in the central districts. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 107deg. at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Sind and northwest Rajputana and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual outside lower Sind. Temperature was generally above normal in Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 112deg.

Gujrat, Kahiawar and Central India West.—Veraval has had 0.50" of rain, Surat and Bhavnagar-Para each 2.15" and 1.45"...Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in north Gujarat and locally in Central India West and in excess in parts of Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in north of Gujarat and locally in Central India West and lower in Cutch and east Kahiawar; the minimum was above normal at Deesa and Neemuch and below normal at Indore and Bhavnagar-Para. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 107 deg. at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.30" of rain, Khandwa 0.38", Akola 1.53", Amraoti 1.19", Nagpur 3.40", Raipur 4.07" and Chanda 3.67". Skies are heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the south of the area. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were higher than usual in the northeast of the province and lower in the southeast.

The Konkan.—Weather has squally in Bombay and the maximum velocity of wind recorded was forty-eight miles per hour. Bombay has had 3.74" of rain, Ratnagiri 1.86" and Marmagao 0.53". Skies are overcast and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was generally below normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 80.4 (7deg. below normal) and a minimum value of 76deg. 1 (3deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 1.70" of rain, Belgaum 1.16" and Nizamabad 0.10". Skies are in general heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Temperature was generally below normal over the division.

General Remarks.—The story from the Bay of Bengal lies this morning over the east Central Provinces and has caused widespread and locally heavy rain in the central parts of the country. The Arabian Sea monsoon has been vigorous in the Konkan and around the gulf of Cambay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan and the Central Provinces, and local in north Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. A few falls have also occurred in the United Provinces. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.14" at Mangalore, 0.21" at Cochin and 1.37" at Trivandrum.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, June 18.
July	16.62 plus .11
October	16.97 plus .10
December	17.19 plus .11
January	17.28 plus .12
March	17.46 plus .10
Middling Spot	16.90 plus .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

July	16.62 plus .9
October	16.89 plus .8
Middling Spot	16.52 plus .9

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

New York, June 18.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 8,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 7,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 21,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 18.
Scinde, Good	7.30
Scinde, Fully Good	7.50
Scinde Fine	7.70
Bengal, Good	7.30
Bengal, Fully Good	7.50
Bengal, Fine	7.70
Oomra, Good	7.70
Oomra, Fully Good	7.95
Oomra, Fine	8.20
Broach, Good	7.70
Broach, Fully Good	8.00
Broach, Fine	8.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, June 18.
June	16.49—.2
July	16.49—.2
August	16.52—.2
September	16.58—.2
October	16.77—.2
November	16.64—.5
December	16.74—.9
January	16.62—.5
February	16.62—.5
March	16.62—.5
April	16.62—.5
May	16.62—.5
June	16.62—.5
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.00 plus .5

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

		Liverpool, June 18.
June		8.86—.4
July	8.88	8.91—.4
August		8.94—.4
September		9.01—.5
October	9.05	9.07—.5
November		9.08—.5
December		9.11—.5
January	9.11	9.13—.5
February		9.14—.5
March	9.16	9.19—.5
April		9.20—.5
May	9.21	9.23—.5
June		9.23—.5
Middling Spot		9.13 unchgd.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Kalbadev Road, Bombay.
June 18.

		Per lb	Rs. a. p.
HADI:—			
Textile	.. .. ..	"	0 12 0
Century	.. .. ..	"	0 11 6
Jacob	.. .. ..	"	0 11 9
E. D. Sassoon	.. ..	"	0 11 6
Apollo	.. .. ..	"	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;			
Standard Mill	..	Per lb	0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	..	"	0 15 3
Century 6404-8705	..	"	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	..	"	0 15 6
Fazal (Mahal)	..	"	0 15
Phoneix	..	"	0 15 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	..	"	0 14 9
Maneckji (Patangia)	..	"	0 15 0
Kalamardan	..	"	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	..	"	0 14 6
Ganga Ghat	..	"	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH(Light weight) No. 5202/5303			
Rachael Mill	..	"	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	..	"	0 15 9
David Mill	..	"	0 15 9
Apollo Mill	..	"	0 15 3
Moon Mill	..	"	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH Mx Quality:—			
Swan Finlay	..	"	0 15 0
Gold Mohor	..	"	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—			
Textile (Hand)	..	per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	..	"	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	..	"	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	..	"	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	..	"	0 14 6
Sakuntala	..	"	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	..	"	0 14 6
Globe	..	"	0 14 3
Rachael	..	"	0 14 3
Palkhi	..	"	0 14 6
Maher	..	"	0 14 9
Kechhwa	..	"	0 14 6
LEPAD:—			
Spring	..	"	0 15 0
Textile	..	"	0 15 0
Century	..	"	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards —			
Spring (Balance)	..	"	1 0 3
Jacob	..	"	1 0 0
Century	..	"	0 15 6
Mun Mill	..	"	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—			
Spring (Balance)	..	"	0 15
Century	..	"	0 15 6
Jacob	..	"	0 15 0
Mun Mill	..	"	0 15 3
1386 Tata	..	"	2 12 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—			
Bombay Cotton	..	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	..	"	3 12 0
Century	..	"	4 0 0
Pearl Pabaney	..	"	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 962		"	4 3 6
BLACK CHECK			
5800 Sholapur	..	"	10 0 0
58000 Kurla	..		8 2 0
1325 Morarj	..	"	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124			
Pearl Pabaney	..	"	7 10 0
Hindustan	..		7 10 0
E. D. Rachael	..	"	6 4 0
SALITA:—			
Century	..	"	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)		"	0 14 6
STRIPPED SAMIS Yards 12:—			
777 Kohinoor		Per piece	2 5 0
777 Crescent	..	"	2 3 6
Apollo David	..	"	2 3 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13 14:—			
Kanta	..	per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	..	"	1 2 0
Kohinoor	..	"	1 2 0
Tata	..	"	1 2 0

SAKLATVALA RECEPTION COMMITTEE ACCOUNTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the letter of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, regarding Saklatvala Reception Committee accounts appearing in your issue of 7th June, Mr. B. F. Bharucha has very plainly put down the facts so far as he was concerned in his letter published in your issue of the 14th. It is absolutely clear from his letter that I had no hand whatsoever, in the purse collections and the meetings arranged for that purpose.

The Reception Committee was formed for the purpose of making arrangements for a big reception to Mr. Saklatvala on his arrival in Bombay on behalf of various institutions and associations in the City. No funds were collected for this purpose by the Reception Committeee but the various institutions were requested to be prepared with their own arrangements. All the meetings and such other functions held in various parts of the city were simply arranged by me as one of the Secretaries of the Reception Committee, but all the expenses for the same were borne by the respective associations and institutions. Bhai Bharucha has said that the expenses of all his meetings were borne by the Parsee Rajkiya Sabha, in the same way the expenses of the meeting at Kabarstan was borne by the Khilafat Committee. Expenses at Kamatipura were borne by the Telugu Association. Expenses at Parel were borne by the Girni Kamgar Maha Mandal and other institutions, which co-operated with the Mandal. So also, the expenses of the meetings at the Congress House were borne by the B.P.C.C.

There was no public fund raised for this work at all.

As regards the tea party, this was absolutely a separate affair and had nothing to do with the Reception Committee. No doubt, the invitations of the tea party, were sent in the name of Mrs. Naidu, the President of the Reception Committee, but it was to lend it a dignified appearance only. Bhai Bharucha has pointed out that he was opposed to any entertainment and it is perfectly true. On the day that Mr. Saklatvala landed in Bombay, I accompanied him along with others to the Tilak Samadhi at Chowpaty. While at Chowpaty, Mr. Tairsee suggested that a public tea party by way of reception be given to Mr. Saklatvala at some hotel, preferably at the Taj. Bhai Bharucha did not like the idea of collecting subscriptions from the public and spend the money on a tea party instead of presenting it to Sak. He threatened to resign the Secretaryship of the Reception Committee if a contrary course were taken. Messrs. Tairsee, Patel, Lotwalla, Sanzgiri and myself, thereupon, decided to raise privately from amongst friends the necessary contribution for the tea party and Mr. Patel and myself undertook that work. Both of us immediately went round the same afternoon and made the necessary arrangement and raised the necessary amount from amongst a dozen friends. I simply accompanied Mr. Patel, who in fact was responsible for the whole arrangement and but for whose willing services, the tea party would not have been possible at all. He was in charge of everything including all the monies collected and I was only a humble worker in the affair like so many others. It will thus be clear that the tea party was given in the name of the Reception Committee, but the money was contributed privately by about a dozen friends. No public fund was raised for the purpose and excepting the fact that the Reception Committee agreed to give its name to it, the tea party was not in any way under the control of the Reception Committee. I do not, therefore, think that the public are in any way entitled to demand any accounts of this function and so far as I know, Mr. Patel has long before submitted the accounts to those that contributed towards the expenses of the Party. I was myself a humble contributor and I have received a typed sheet with full details of the accounts.—Yours, etc.,

K. N. JOGLEKAR.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

HALF-HEARTED ALIBAG MOVEMENT.

"Kranti" takes note of the Bombay Government's resolution on the report of the Land Revenue Committee, condemning Government's refusal to accept the only good recommendation of the Committee, viz., that all questions regarding increase of assessment should be decided with the concurrence of a Standing Advisory Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council and in case of disagreement between this committee and the Government, sanction of the Council itself should be obtained. The journal points out the serious discontent that prevails all over Maharashtra by referring to the Alibag campaign of not paying increased taxation and the moral effect it has produced in Satara, Ratnagiri and Khandesh. The journal appeals to Congress leaders to take advantage of this general tide to foil Government's unjust moves and organise a mass movement to get the land revenue system of the country based on an eqoitable basis and let the peasants and petty landholders keep their body and soul together by leaving them enough of the proceeds of their labour. It finds fault with the half-hearted way of the Alibag and Pen agitators.

COLLECTOR'S MORAL SUPPORT.

"Kolaba-Samachar" of last week is full of accounts regarding the confiscation campaign started by Government officials to realise increased assessment dues and the spirited resistance that educated and uneducated khatedars are putting up. In a leaderette, it also points out that before the present increased assessment was finally decided upon, the present Collector of the district, Mr. Hood, acted as Settlement Officer and reported against the increase, which goes to prove that although he cannot help putting into force what he did not like, in his official capacity, it may be presumed that his moral support, he can give, only to the ryots' cause

SOWKARS AND CULTIVATORS.

"Navaprabha", a Savantwadi weekly, takes up the same subject to emphasise the fact that the Alibag movement is directed towards annulling the increased assessment only, making it clear that it is a movement of landowners and not cultivating tenants, who form such a large majority of the agriculturists. It calls upon Government to introduce some legislation that will not leave landholders free to enhance their rent at will and eject tenants in the same way. It also requests landholders to exercise the virtue of self-criticism and ponder, what difference after all is there between the Government oppression and the oppression of Sowkar-Zamindars.

LIVE IN POMPOUS STYLE.

"Lokamat" of Yeotmal condemns Mr. Andrews' advise to the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri to live in a magnificent and pompous style in South Africa, while working their as India Government's Agent General. The journal lays down that real greatness consists in humility which is Mr. Sastri's singular feature and not in snobbery that Mr. Andrews asks him to cultivate. The paper congratulates the Hon. Mr. Patel and some Ministers who have agreed to conform to their usual standard of living and not changed it in a flippant manner after rising to high position. It takes the opportunity of condemning the fabulous expenses of the several Indian Princes and nobles which run into lakhs and keeps before them the praiseworthy model of Shrimant Bapusaheb of Savantwadi who contents himself with Rs. 2,500 only a month, when the revenue of the State is over seven lakhs of rupees. Magnanimity and magnificence have nothing to do with each other, concludes the journal.

AWAKENING IN SATARA.

"Prakash" of Satara publishes detailed proceedings of the Satara District Conference recently held at Vadgaon. Besides resolutions supporting all the items of the Congress constructive programme, two more resolutions, affecting the district population particularly, were passed. One refers to land revenue assessment increase and the other to the proposal dam in the Koyna Valley. The journal entirely approves of the strong protest entered by the Conference in respect of both. It also expresses satisfaction that Non-Co-operators, Responsivists and Swarajists all put in their best to make the Conference a success and acted in a spirit of compromise.

"Shri Shahu", another Satara weekly takes the same view of the Conference and expresses regret that the Moderate Section in Satara, represented by "Aikya" refused to co-operate, simply because the Conference was held under the Congress auspices and when the Moderate group did not differ from the Nationalists on any questions in regard to policy. It also severely takes to task "Aikya" from the same town for the unfair and ungenerous criticism levelled at Mr. Saman, the ex-M.L.C. and respected leader of the District.

SATYAGRAHA AT MAHAD.

"Ranagarjana", approves of the idea of starting Satyagraha at Mahad set on foot by Messrs. Jedhe and Javalkar, the Poona non-Brahmin leaders. But, it warns the untouchable population of Mahad against this holiday leadership, which may lead them to establish temporarily their right of access to the famous Chowdar tank and leave them afterwards to fight their own battle with the upper classes.

ONLY FUNCTIONING SANKARACHARYA.

"Vainateya," a bright little thoughtful weekly from Savantwadi, writes a considered article on the origin and functions of the several "peethas" of the Shankaracharyas and deplores their attitude of apathy and indifference towards their constituents and clientele. It makes out a case for reconstituting and reforming many obselete and dead customs which still pretend to govern the conduct of Hindus and congratulates Dr. Kurtakoti, the progressive chief of the Karavir Peetha for setting about doing this long needed work. A new set of injunctions at once in conformity with the spirit of Hinduism and the needs of modern times, the journal considers as a cheerful prospect.

THE VOTIVE MEMORIAL CHURCH

Rev. Fr. Luke writes from New Delhi:—

"In this spot where the grandest pageants of Indian History have drifted down the ages, where great dynasties have fought for supremacy and power, it has been the proud undertaking of our existing Rulers to build a stately Capital. It will in its completeness, rival the glories of the best cities of the world—its long avennes of shady trees, stately colonnades, fully expressing the grandeur of the Orient.

And can this city be complete without a church—without a monument to the Catholic Faith in India? Marvellous are the great Cathedrals of Europe as they rise in solemn dignity above the roofs of its cities, their columns like forest trees to the dim altitude of their vaulting. Such a Church—the Catholics are proud of their Churches—if means will allow and if our Faith still lives, shall we build at New Delhi. We shall make it rise in sheer majesty, to attract and awe with deep reverence the pious of our faith; and make an indelible impression on the mind of our Indian Brother that perforce he might come, inquire and seek within. We shall appeal to the religious sense which is so wholly a trait of the people of this Continent and thus keep in mind the ultimate aim of our mission—to bring India to Christ.

The Church is to be a memorial built to the "great dead" who fell in the last War and will be in Honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. He will bless this House of God, and those who help to build his Church, to raise this sign of our Holy Faith to the present generation and those of the distant future.

The Church of "La Superga" of Turin has been taken as the model but various changes have been made in the plan to suit the conditions prevailing here. The main entrance will face South, the Sanctuary-North. The main alter with be of exquisite design and has already been subscribed for by a lady in memory of her husband. The ornamental dome above the Sanctuary surmounted by a lantern will be an imposing feature. The Choir will be accommodated in an apse behind the main alter. To the rear of the apse will be the sacristy, recessed with cupboards to store the church vestments and linen.

The whole building will be faced on the outside with red and white stone. This is an architectural point which will harmonise with the great buildings of the New Capital. Twin Towers rising to a height of 128 feet from the ground will flank the front, and face the central buildings of the Imperial Government, thus adding dignity to an already magnificent picture. Deep cornices, mouldings, architraves, console brackets and ornate pediments to doors and windows, columns with corinthian capitals, will be disposed with true architectural taste round the outside of the building and give a character all its own to this edifice.

Other Denominations are confident of the support of their Members and the Catholics of this country will not stint to build a National Monument. They have a proud heritage in the long line of cathedrals and churches that spot the world and which are at once signs of reverence and wonder. His Grace the Archbishop of Agra is confident that this appeal to the Catholics of this country will receive a deserving response and dear reader, you are asked, as well as others of the Catholic Faith to send your donation—big or small. Be good enough to address all remittances and enquiries to Rev. Fr. Luke, Catholic Chaplain of Delhi.

MR SINHA DECLARED ELECTED

FOUR CANDIDATES WITHDRAW

PATNA, June 18.

Six nomination papers were filed for election to the Assembly, in the vacancy caused by the death of Babu Ambikaprasad Sinha. In scrutiny, Mr. Shyamanarain Singh's paper was rejected on account of his being disqualified. Four candidates have withdrawn to-day and Mr. Kumar Rajivaranjan Prasad Sinha was declared elected.

The successful candidate has been a member of the reformed legislative council from the beginning. He is an enlightened Zamindar who in the local council acted generally in sympathy with Congress.—Free Press.

BULLION MARKET.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, June 18.

The market ruled quiet but steady for Silver and closed as under:—

Official quotations as per Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.—

New York Silver 56-6-0 cents.

Shanghai Exchange opened 2-6 13|16 closed unchanged.

Bar Silver Spot opened 59-8-0 closed 59-12-0 Jaishta opened 59-8-0, Highest 59-10-6, Lowest 59-7-0, Closed 59-10-0.

Ashad opened 59-10-0, Highest 59-12-0, Lowest 59-9-0, Closed 59-11-6.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bar Gold Spot	21	8	9
Jaishta	21	8	9
Ashad	21	9	3

EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 18.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1|5 13|16.

Bank's selling D D 1|5 27|32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32 to 7/8.

Bank's selling D D 1|5 7|8.

Bank's buying 3 Mst D A 1|6 1|8.

Bank's buying T T 1|5 29|32.

Bank's buying D D 1|5 15|16.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 897.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 967.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 952.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 129 3/4.

Bank's buyng 60 D/st D P Rs. 125 3/4.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling Rs. 136 1/4.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 173.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.

CROSS RATE—

London—New York Dol. 4.85 9/16.

London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25

London—Brussels Frcs. 34.96.

London—Rome Liras 87.50.

London—Berlin Marks 20 48.75.

Tone of Exchange—Steady Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 18.

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.

6 Months 4 13/32 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money Call 4 3|4 per cent.

1 Month 4 per cent.

3 to 6 Months 3 per cent.

Tone of Money Market. Steady.

Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Contraction of 2 Crores.

Bombay, June 18.

3-1|2 per cent. paper opened this morning firm at Rs. 77-14 on reported heavy purchases of new loan by the Imperial Bank at Rs. 89. The quotations firmed up half an anna per cent. but at this level sellers came out and the market registered a sharp decline of 1|4 per cent. It is reported that a prominent bull was unloading through other brokers.

The Government has to-day reported to have contracted Rs. 2,00,00,000 in Currency against sterling securities. This will exhaust practically the last remnants of sterling securities of the paper Currency reserve. There is therefore an apprehension that any further deflation that the Government will have to make is likely to be against silver as the approaching new loan floatation will be handicapped if further rupee securities are sold in near future:—

3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper	77 10
1931-38, 4 per cent. Conversion Loan	94 7
1960-70, 4 per cent. Loan	88 15
1929-47, 5 per cent. War Loan	101 4
1935, 5 per cent. Loan	102 6
1933, 5 per cent. (Loan (Tax Free)	103 4
1945-55, 5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free)	107 15
1928, 5-1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free)	106 5
1927, 6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free)	100 11
1930, 6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free)	105 4
1931, 6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free)	105 8
1932, 6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free)	107 11
1935, 6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free)	112 14
1974, 4 per cent. Port Trust	87 12
1974, 4 per cent. Municipal	86 8
1974, 4 per cent. Improvement Trust	86 8
1954, 6 per cent. Bombay Municipal	112 4
1929-49, 6 per cent. Municipal	103 4

FORWARD RATES.

15th July delivery.

3-1|2 per cent. Paper Rs. 77-11; 1945-55, Rs. 108.

Tone of Market:—Dull.

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 6 As.
3 cakes Re. 1.
12 cakes Rs. 3.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

For terms apply to:—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,

14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar Calcutta

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WEEK MARKET.

Bombay, June 18.
2-30 P. M.

The Produce Market is steady on local shorts covering:—

Linseed Sept. 11-8-3

Wheat Sept. 8-2-6

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Special for "The Chronicle."
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

MUKTSAR (Punjab), June 16.

Wheat, Har, Rs. 4-9 per md.

Wheat, Bhadon, Rs. 4-14 per md.

Wheat, Asuj, Rs. 4-15-3 per md.

Gram, Har., Rs. 3-13-6 per md.

Gram, Asuj, Rs. 4-2 per md.

Barley, Asuj, Rs. 3-9 per md.

Rapeseeds, Bhadon, Rs 8-3 per md.

Cottonseeds, Bhadon, Rs. 4-3-9 per md.

READY.

Wheat, Rs. 4-8 to 4-13.

Gram, Rs. 3-12 to 3-14-6.

Barley, Rs. 3-3-6 to Rs. 3-4-6.

Rapeseeds, Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 8-5.

Cottonseeds, Rs. 3-15.

Oil of Rapeseeds, Re. 19-4.

Market arrival.—Wheat 8,000 mds., Gram 5,000 mds., Barley 1,200 mds., Rapseeds 100 mds.

Market condition.—Steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 18.

Sales at Liverpool	10,000 Bales
Sales on Speculation	1,000 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 18.

Cottonseed, Bombay, £8: 12:6 June|July Shipment Offered.

Casterseed, Bombay, £17: 5:0 June|July Shipment Offered.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £20: 5:0 June|July Shipment Quoted.

LINSEED.

London, June 18.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £18: 10:0 June|July, Shipment, Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £18: 10:0 July|Aug. Shipment, Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, O.I.F., ton. £16:7:6 July|Aug. Shipment, Hall paid.

Linseed, Bombay, ton, £19:5:0 June|July Shipment Offered.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 18.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, ewt. 32|9 June|Aug. Delivery, Sellers.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, ewt. 33|4 1|2 September|Dec. Delivery, Paid and sellers.

COFFEE.

New York, June 18.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14-7|8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 18.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., 53|6 June July Shipment, sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., 54|6 June|July Shipment, sellers.

Wheat, Australian, 56|6 June|July Shipment, sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 55|6 June Shipment offered.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25. C. & F. Calcutta.

July|Sept. per ewt., 15|-

Oct|Dec. " " 15|1-1|2.

Jan|Mar. " " 15|4-1|2.

C. & F. Bombay..

July,Sept. " " 15|1-3|4.

C. & F. Karachi

July|Sept. " " 15|2-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 18.

Smoked, Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 1|5 buyers.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 1|5-1|4 sellers.

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1|5 buyers.

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1|5-1|4 sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 18.

Interest, day to day loans. 2-7|8 p. c.

Interest 7 day's Market Loans. 3-1|2 p. c.

Bank Bills, 3 months. 4-3|8 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4-13|32 per cent

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 18.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.48-7|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	Unquoted.
T.T. Brussels on London.	34.96.
T.T. Madrid on London.	28.30.
T.T. Milan on London.	87.30.
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London.	124.02.
T.T. London on Prague.	163.93.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 18.

Silver Market very quiet.

Spot.	26-1|8.
Forward.	26-1|8.

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 18.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. 24:4:11-1|2

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Favourable Crop Reports. Insect Damage ignored. Futures 10 to 16 points lower.

LOCAL:—Commission Houses Buying.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS:—

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables:—

New York July highest 16.77 (10.06 a.m.) Lowest 16.48 (2-10 p. m.)

New York Market declined on local long liquidation.

Liverpool. 9-20 a.m. Heavy rains Texas Gulf Coast. Light rains East Texas and Oklahoma.

Liverpool. 8-40 p.m. Liverpool market improved on favourable New York market and increased weevil activity. Good trade fixing call sales.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable advices:—

Market advanced on reports of damage by boll weevil but declined later on Southern selling and long liquidation.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. reports.

The American markets display a tendency to react somewhat. We continue to advise purchases in easy markets.

The following private condition reports are to hand:—

Fossick Bureau 75-5 per cent.

E. A. Pierce and Co. 75-5 per cent.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesngar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 17th instant as under:—

"Market ignores increasing report about insects."

AMERICANS.

Yesteday the New York futures market opened about 12 points higher on reports of insect damage. There was absence of any fresh buying and prices gradually gave way on long liquidation. The close was easy at a decline of 10 to 16 points. Ready cotton prices ruled quiet at a decline of 15 points to 16.75c.

The Liverpool Market opened quiet but firmed up on large sales of 10,000 bales in ready cotton. Advance was further helped by better New York cables and the market closed 9 to 10 points better.

Private crop estimates are raised.

Messrs. Fossick's Bureau estimates the condition of the growing crop to be 75-5 per cent. Messrs. E. A. Pierce and Co., also estimates the same condition of 75-5 per cent. Thus it goes to prove that the crop has not suffered much. Some damage is said to have been done by boll weevil, but at the moment operators are not inclined to follow it.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, June 18.

Following a small drop in American futures the local market opened at Rs. 332-8 for July-August Broach. Commission Houses and operators bought and prices improved to Rs. 334-4 and closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.-A.	332-8	334-4	332-8	333-8
Broach A.-M.	337-8	339-4	337-8	338-8
Oomra July	323	325	323	324
Oomra D.-J.	322	323	322	322
Bengal D.-J.	292	292	299-12	290-12

SEWRI MARKET.

June 18.

Liverpool opened 8 points lower. Later it was said 10 points lower. Again it improved and was reported 4 points lower. The business in forward market was limited and fluctuations were narrow. The market closed rather steady as under:—

Broach J.-A.	334-4	334-8	333-12	334
Broach A.-M.	339-8	339-8	339	339-4
Oomra July	325-8	325-8	324-8	325
Oomra D.-J.	324	324	323	323-8
Bengal D.-J.	291	291	290-8	290-8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, June 18.

Sampin closed this morning easy as under:—

	Yen.
June	220.00—2.50
Sept.	227.90—3.00
December	227.90—2.50

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, June 18.
2-30 P. M.

Following a decline of 10 to 16 points in New York futures the local market opened for July August Broach at Rs. 332|8 and advanced to Rs. 334 on buying by Commission Houses. Rates at present are as under:—

Broach J|A.	333|8.
Broach A|M.	339|8
Oomra July	324|8
Oomra D|S.	322|8
Bengal D|J	290

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUCE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 18

In full-pressed Bales.	2 days	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	59	3,12,254	2,89,613
Central India	650	2,92,307	3,67,559
Barsi and Nagar	88	1,96,415	2,17,384
Hyderabad Gaorani		68,237	73,481
Berar	171	5,62,033	4,72922
Central Provinces	59	2,27,392	2,44,155
Total Oomras	1,027	16,58 638	16,64,914
Dholera	309	1,74,923	2,64,170
N.W. Provinces		57,276	1,29,39
Rajputana	692	52,469	1,04,387
Sind-Punjab	300	1,14,841	288,061
Broach	222	2,36,9 0	3,11,722
Coompta & Dharwar	982	1,15,212	1,21,250
Westerns-Northerns	379	55,977	77,987
Cocoanada		404	2,212
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	259	26,990	48,24
Persian		4091	3,928
American		2,76,474	17.51
Egyptian and African	1,029	76,321	65,766
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	252		3,347
Total	5,199	28,50,827	31,02,623

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 16th June.

In full pressed Bales.

	yesterdays	This year	Last year.
Europe	1778	3,20,775	4,92,841
Japan & China	5115	13,59,459	16,04,252
Coast Ports		20,635	21,932
Up-country by Rail		1,21,052	83,476
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		19,981	1,966
Total	6,894	18,41,902	22,24,297

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 18.

200	Vardhman Bros. Muglai	320/330
700	Japan Cotton & Co. Muglai	330/333
500	Japan Cotton & Co. Brouch	337/340
100	Japan Cotton & Co. Indore	326
100	Japan Cotton & Co. Kampala	550
200	Y Y Kesha Muglai	330
300	Y Y Kesha Berar	334
100	Aboobakar & Co Cambodia Old	203
200	Jetha Debji Nizamabad	340
300	Volkart Bros. Khandesh	333
100	E Spinner & Co. Karanja	336
800	Elphistone mill Bengal	315
200	K. Vishram Amrasti	335

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 18

			Ready Mill Terms	New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	300/5	
"	Fine	"	29-/300	
"	F.G.	"	293/95	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	297/300	
"	F.G	"	291/93	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	335/42	
Nagpur		"	335/42	
Yeotmal		"	330/35	
Arvi		"	330/35	
mraoti		"	330	
K amgaon-Akola		"	325/30	
Mulkapur		"	322/25	
Khandesh		"	320	
Muthia	Fine	"	320	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	"	330/35	
Purna	Average	"	325/27	
Parbhani/Sailu		"	325/27	
Indore/Ujjain		"	325/30	
Burwah Sanavad			325/30	
Broach	Fine M.G., 338/40 July Aug. +6/7			
	F.G.,		330/32	
Westerns Good	M.G		327/30	
"	M G	"		
Cambodia	Fine M G		382/85	
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. M G		340/42	
Compta	F.G.M.G.		337/40	
Dholera				
Kadi/Viramgam				

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 18.

Ready Prices are unchanged around Thursday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about a Fence or two per cwt. both in respect of Java Forward Prices and Jamnagar C. I. F. Sugar Prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready, Rs. 15-4 per cwt.

Transhipment, Rs. 10-4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment June, Sh. 15 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July-Aug.-Sept., Sh. 15-1 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec., Sh. 15-4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Jamnagar C. I. F.:—

June, Sh. 15-4 per cwt. F.B.H.

July-Aug.-Sept., Sh. 15-5 per cwt. F.B.H.

Oct.-Nov.-Dec., Sh. 15-8 per cwt. F.B.H.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready, Rs. 15-8 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

STOCK EXCHANGE

MILL SHARES EASY.

Bombay, June 18.

The market opened for Mill shares today at about the closing rates of yesterday, remained steady for a while, and later on eased off as a result of short selling and weak holder unloading. Throughout the day the market exhibited nervousness and the under tone was poor.

Tata iron and steel def. opened firm but soon eased and remained weak throughout.

Burma old opened steady at Rs. 655, decline to Rs. 635-12 as a result of heavy selling, there being more sellers than buyers.

In Bank shares there was, practically, no change. Imperial fully quoted at Rs. 1,475, while contributaries wanted at Rs. 274; Central quoted Rs. 2,910 and India Bank Rs. 79.

In miscellaneous Bundis opened at Rs. 274, eased to Rs. 264 and closed at the opening rate.

We quote: Fazl Rs. 915; Dyeing Rs. 915; Crescent Rs. 720; Indore Rs. 377-8; Century Rs. 408-12; Tata ord. Rs. 454; Tata def. 193-12; Hydro ord. 1,055-12; I. Cement Rs. 192-8.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up	Last	Quotation
	Rs.	Divid	Rs. as
Bank of India	50	22	79 8
Baroda	50	4	85
Central Co operative	50	1-2	68 8
Central	25	1-4	29 10
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	80 8
Imperial	500	40	1475
Imperial Contributory	125	10	372 8
Union	5	0	3 14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.			
Bundi	10		26 4
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	26
Indian Cement O.	350		193
Katni Cement O.	100		175
Katni Cement D.	50		650
Punjab Cement O.	10		8 4
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	49 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	867
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	105
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101
Markhana	100	5 p.c.	88
Pandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	85
Sachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90
Lara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	700
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250		202 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350		240
Scindia Steam	15/0		10 3
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78
Andhra Valley O	1,000		850
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		970
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	141 4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	69
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104
Surat Electricity	100		75
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	1063 12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c	992
Tata Power O.	1,000		560 0
Tata Power P.	1,000		845
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Barsi Press			435
Akbari	500		125
Fort	475		150
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1025
Indian Cotton	128	17/8	197
Manmad Manufacturing	250	2	220
New Berar	500	7	755
New East India	1,000	9	980
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565
New Prince of Wales	500	5	510
Volkart U.P.	500	5	540
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100		2 2 8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		21 8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	641 4
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	187 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10 2
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	38
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6 4
Indo Burma Petroleum	100		180
Jost Engineering	100	10	140
Mackenzie	100	30	340
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	662 8
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	135
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150		88 8
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	108 12
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.			70
Thacker	50		115
Telephone	50	Nil	42 4
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India	60	228	1250
Endustrial & Pru- dential	6	1-4	4 11
Jupiter			5 12
New India	25		23 10
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1990
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	415
Apollo	50		7 8
Assur Virjee	100		2
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	355
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	9 6 4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	915
Bombay Industrial	108		5 4
Bombay Woollen	100		70
Bradbury	250	nil	290
Broach Fine Counts	50		75
Century	100	10y	408 12
Central India O.	100	16	525
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470
Ceylon	100		87 8
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	148 13
Crescent	100	4	220
Curimbhoy	250		250
David	500		290
Duria	100		170
Kawn	250	55	700
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7-8		1 2
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	265 0
Edward Sasson	200	nil	147 8
Elphinstone O.	700		25 8
Emperor Edward	500		147 8
Fazulbhoy	100	25	915
Finlay	1,000		153 12
Framjee Petit	100		625
Gokak	100	5	137 8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1900
Indian Bleaching etc.	100		237 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	377 8
Jamasbed O.	250		70
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		110
Khushal	25		3 6
Kohinoor	500		1250
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	6350
Madhavrao Scindia	100		30
Madhowj Dharamsi	100		127 8
Madras United	250	15	515
Manockjee Petit	1,000	50	1830
Mathuradas	100		80
Meyer Sassoon	100		97 8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		2275
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		128 12
Mysore	53	4	127 8
New City of Bombay	100	10	155
New Great Eastern	300	nil	317 8
Osmansbhai (100)	75		60
Pearl	250	8	581
Poenix	100	10	395
Premier	100		12
Sassoon Cotton	100		14
Sassoon Silk	500		630
Sholapur	1,000	200	8700
Simplex	100		173 12
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100		32 8
Standard	500		1625
Swadeshi	500		516 4
Swan	60		168
Tata Mill O.	5		100
Vishnu Cotton O.	90		2750
Vishnu P.	500	35	600
Western India Spng,	1,000	50y	975

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 17.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.49
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-1/8
T.T Brussels on London	34.95
T.T. Madrid on London	Unquoted.
T.T. Milan on London	87.35
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	163.93

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 17.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	£19-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£116 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£49-5/8
Eastern Bank	£-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£86
Conversion Loan	£75-7/8
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£101
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£59-1/4
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£59-1/4
Consols	£54
War Loan 5 p.c.	£100-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 17.

Demand Bills	485.31

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad					415 0
Bombay Cotton					345
Bombay Dyeing	923 4	926 4	915		915
Century					408 12
Central India					525
Colaba Land					148 12
Crescent	227 8	277 8	220		220
Edward Sassoon					147 8
Fazulbhoy	925	927 8	915		915
Finlays					153 12
Globe					45
Gokak					137 8
Indian Bleaching					237 8
Indore Malwa	383 12	383 12	377 8	377 8	
Kohinoor					1250
Madhowjee					126 4
Mathuradas					80
Meyer Sassoon					97 8
Mysore					127 8
New great Eastern	323 12	377 12	316 4	317 8	
Pearl	595	595	581 4	581 4	
Pabany					265
Phoenix					395
Simplex					180
Swadeshi					516 4
Swan Mills					165
Tata Mills					100
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.					77 11 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.					107-14 6

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Mill-owners' Conference, Sohrab Building, Hornby Road, 2-30 p.m.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A Meeting of the Council of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association on Wednesday the 22nd inst. at 6 p.m. to transact business.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamaliy's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendance of different nationalities in May last was 860, males being 710 and 150 females.

FAMOUS BINA PLAYER OF DEWAS.

The famous 'Bina' player of Dewas Khan Sahib Muradkhan has come to Bombay. He will stay in Bombay for a very short time. Any inquiries regarding his performances should be made at the "School of Indian Music, Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road, from 5 to 7 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

To-day's programme is as under:—

Monday: 5 to 6 p.m. English Instrumental Music:—(1) Rose Marie Selection (Mayfair Orchestra); (2) Rose Marie Selection (Mayfair Orchestra); (3) Fascinating Rhythm; (4) Rosenkavalier (Orchestra); (5) Savoy Christmas Medley (Band); (6) Hungarian Rhapsody Liszt (Piano); (7) Hungarian Rhapsody Liszt (Piano).

6-30 to 7 p.m. Dance Music:—(1) Dublinola; (2) April Blossoms; (3) Valentine; Picolo Novio; (5) Am I wasting my time on you?

7 p.m. Time Signal: 7-5 to 7-45 p.m. Indian-Vocal and Instrumental Music:—(1) Urdu song by Mahomed Hussein; (2) Urdu song by Prof. Abdul Karim Khan; (3) Zonophone Solo; (4) Marathi song by Pendharkar; (5) Urdu song by Zohra Bai; (6) Urdu song by Gauhar Jan.

NUISANCE IN ARAB LANE.

Mr. Jhabwala represents to Police and Municipal authorities on behalf of the Purity Mission Society that there is great nuisance caused near about the Cooper Building at Play House Corner, Grant Road. It is the Arab Lane Locality. The spot has became a regular urinal, mosquitoes swam round and residents near about suffer from Malaria.

Among the remedies suggested by Mr. Jhabwala, the following three are important:—(1) That pedestrians should not be allowed to commit any kind of nuisance whatsoever; (2) That two boards one at each end of the lane should be put up warning against any committing of nuisance; () That a urinal must be raised up at municipal expense somewhere at the corner of the lane on the Kamathipura side so as to facilitate service to the pedestrians as well.

SHREE KRISHNA AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

This institution has been affiliated to the Vidyapeeth of Shreemat Jagatguru Shankaracharya. The first batch of the successful candidates is out for medical practice with the diploma. This Institution prepares candidates for the examinations of "Ayurveda Ratna" and "Ayurveda Mahanidhi." These examinations are held at Nasik every year.

The Institution will start new classes from 27th instant. Every possible arrangement is made to impart practical knowledge.

Students desirous to join the classes should see the Principal, of the College 143-45, Kandewadi, for necessary information regarding fses and other things.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date, rainfall at Colaba point 4.33; Fort 5.21; J. J. Hospital 4.40; Total since 1st June to date rainfall at Colaba point 25.45; Fort 26.34; J. J. Hospital 22.58; Total for the corresponding period of 1925, rainfall at Colaba point 21.50; Fort 21.98; J. J. Hospital 22.12; Total for the corresponding period of 1926, rainfall at Colaba point 3.38; Fort 2.46, J. J. Hospital 2.09.

NEW LIQUOR SHOP.

Opposite the Victoria Dock Yellow Gate in the building of Salvage Corps a notice has been posted by the Excise Dept. on the 6th inst., for the intended transfer of a refreshment bar therein. Close by at a distance of about 25 to 30 yards, there is the red gate of Princess Dock. By allowing a refreshment bar to be opened in such a prominent place, close by the main gates of the Docks, a great temptation will be created in the way of a body of workmen working in the docks who will be easily tempted to resort, to such a place for drink, in a locality and road of heavy traffic. Mr. Jhabwala writes that the Purity mission society has protested strongly against this.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS

TO BE REMOVED TO A NEW BUILDING

The "Bombay Chronicle" Press and office will shortly be removed to Hari Building, opposite Tobacco Godown, Old Customs House Road.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

"BOGUS" BUSINESS FIRMS IN BOMBAY

Mavji Morarji and Harilal Nanji Vyas, two Gujerati Hindus, were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate charged with cheating and conspiracy in respect of goods valued at Rs. 7000. According to the prosecution story the mode of operation followed by the accused was that they started bogus firms in different names and at different places one after another as commission agents. hired an office and purchased goods on credit and disappeared from one locality to another. In consequence of various complaints received from a large number of merchants the Bombay C. I. D. succeeded in tracing the accused at Parel and they compiled a list of no less than 13 different charges against them.

First they started "business" at Kalbadevi Road under the name and style of "Ranchod Lalji and Co." They furnished their office with furniture bought on credit, and purchased cloth etc., also on credit. From here they shifted to Sandhurst Road where they appeared under the name of "R. P. Shroff and Co." Later they shifted to Ballard Estate where they called themselves as "Vyas Bros," and lastly in the Fort under the style of Jagirdar.

After recording some evidence the case was adjourned.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER OF WIFE.

HUSBAND MADDENED BY SUSPICION.

Hanmanta Sakharam, an unemployed mill-worker is alleged to have put an end to the life of his wife, named Vithabai at Ghorapdeo, Bombay, on Saturday afternoon. They were staying at Ahmed Sultan's chawl for the last few years and they were known to be living happily, though it is said that jealousy and suspicion about fidelity have led Hanmanta to commit this horrible murder.

At about 2 p.m. on Saturday, when all the mill-workers of the chawl had gone to their work, Hanmanta took his change. Some shouts were heard and women inmates of the chawl gathered together, but when they saw Sakharam standings in the door of his room, they walked away, presumably thinking that some little domestic trouble may be the cause of the shouts. But later, Hanmanta's brother came and he was shocked to find his sister-in-law lying in a pool of blood, her body besmirched with it and her head smashed. He at once raised an alarm and informed the police about it.

POLICE ON THE SCENE.

Rao Bahadur Sambhaji Rao Samant, Superintendent of Police, Inspector Dere and Deputy Inspector Baily at once came to the scene and arrested Hanmanta Sakharam. From the position, in which she was lying, it seems that she was sleeping on the flood, using the "pat" as her pillow for resting the head on. A grinding stone was lying by her side, which Hanmanta appears to have used to kill her with. A panchnama was made and the dead body was removed to the morgue.

DOCK STAFF UNION

B. I. S. N. CO SERVANTS' GRIEVANCES

In a communication, Mr. Jhabwala writes:—

(1) The British India Steam Navigation Company is one of the leading Shipping companies transacting a very large business. But it is unfortunate that it should neglect its duty and responsibility towards its own employees who have made the company what it is to-day. It is because the staff is driven to the verge of discontent that a union of the same has been made possible.

(2) The whole staff of the Cargo Department of the Company may be divided into three parts (1) The permanent staff; (2) The Voyage Staff; (3) The Extra Staff. The total number of all the staff is nearly two hundred people. One of the greatest and most important of the grievances of the people of the permanent staff is that they do not get any increment in their pay though whatever number of years' servic they might have put in however valuable services they might have rendered to the Company. Whereas in all the Government and private offices and firms the people have to work from a fixed time in the morning to a fixed time in the evening, the Company has no such fixed rules and the whole staff have to work often times throughout day and throughout the night including those who work on board the steamers also. For this overtime work in the night which they perform they are not paid any compensation and the only indulgence that the authorities show towards them is asking them to take rest during the day time; but the workers protest against this method of working as it would be injurious to their health. If by mistake or oversight, any member of the staff commits a single slight mistake he will at once be dismissed from his services without thinking of his past services. Even if the authorities give any increment they do not consider seniority and past valuable services of the people and this action of theirs in giving increment indiscriminately is deeply resented by the senior workers.

Mr. Jhabvala further points out that even very ordinary facilities like fixed hours of working privilege and casual leaves, payment for overtime work, provident fund etc. are all absent in this Company's office and the Company must set about introducing all these features.

COMMERCE MEMBER TO VISIT BOMBAY.

CONFERENCE WITH MILL-OWNERS.

"FOR REMOVING MISUNDERSTANDING."

NO CASE FOR RECOMMITTAL?

SIMLA, June 18.

The united voice with which Indian opinion has spoken condemning the decision of the Government of India on the Textile Tariff Board's Report has not been without effect on the Government of India. If the mill-owners had not specified Bombay as the venue of the interview, it is understood, it is unlikely that the Viceroy would have refused the interview asked for by the mill-owners.

It is reliably stated that His Excellency the Viceroy's refusal of the interview is in no way an indication of the indifference of the head of the Government of India to the sentiments of the mill-owners. As the next best thing, or rather as the officials would have it, as an improvement on the proposal of the mill-owners to wait on His Excellency the Viceroy, the Commerce Member the Hon. Sir George Rainey proposes to proceed to Bombay before the end of this month and discuss personally the Tariff Board Report and the conclusions of the Government of India with the mill-owners.

It is stated that in acknowledging the telegraphic representation of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, the Commerce Department have telegraphed to the Bombay Mill-owners, intimating the intention of the Hon. Sir George Rainey to visit Bombay before the end of the month and have an interview with the Committee of the Association.

The Department, it is understood, also does not accept the contention of the mill-owners that there is a case for recommital to the Tariff Board on the specific issue as to whether or not the Tariff Board had the existing duty in mind. The Department's case is that they do not dispute that the Tariff Board must have had the existing duty in mind.

Sir George Rainey, it is said thinks that there is much misunderstanding of the issues and it is therefore that he has decided upon an interview on his own initiative.—Free Press.

ALL-INDIA MILLOWNERS' CONFERENCE

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

BOMBAY, June 18.

Over two hundred representatives of mills all over India are expected to attend the meeting of the all-India Mill-owners, convened for the 20th instant, by the Bombay Mill-owners.

Representatives are attending from distant Tuticorn, Kolpatti,, Coimbatore, etc., in South India. iMills in Western India and other centres are also sending representatives in large numbers.

The provisional agenda of the Conference includes expression of opinion of the Conference on the recommendations of the Textile Tariff Board and the conclusions of the Government of India thereon, adoption of joint representation to the Government of India, appeal to members of Central Legislature to support the demand for protection of the industry, and appointment of a small sub-committee to carry on all further work necessary to give effect to the resolutions.

The Conference will also consider proposals which are brought forward by the representatives attending the meeting.—Free Press.

BOMBAY RASHTRIYA KELVANI MANDAL

The Bombay Rashtriya Kelvani Mandal conducts a National School in Bombay and from this year it has opened the Prathama Varga (Preudus class) of the Mahavidyalaya (College) as a step toward higher education. The Prathama Varga is affiliated to the Gujarat Vidyapithe. The opening ceremony of this Prathama Varga was performed by Shrijut Nrisinhaprasad Bhat, the Vice-Chancellor of the Gujarat Vidyapithe and in his inaugeral address he impressed upon the professors and students the gravity of the step they had taken. They should understand their new responsibilities and should try to maintain in their Prathama Varga a high level of scholarship that could well compete with that found in the other well-equipped colleges of Bombay.

APPEAL FOR GAYA SEVASRAM FUND

Under the signatures of Sir P. C. Roy, Satyananda Bose, Madan Mohan Barman, Dr. J. N. Maitra, Dr. B. C. Roy, Hirendra Nath Dutt, Prabhudayal Himatsing, and Swami Dnyananda, the following appeal for funds is issued:

It is well-known to the public, that many holy places are suffering to-day from various sorts of corruption and the pilgrims experience immense trouble in performing their religious rites. It is with the main objects of removing them and giving relief to the pilgrims that Swami Pranabanandaji, the founder president of Bharat Sevasram Sangha is starting Seva Asrams in important sacred places. Gaya Seva Asram, is already doing yeoman's service to the pilgrims from all parts of India by helping them in all possible ways. The asram workers attend railway stations, dharmasalas, temples, and regularly look to the comfort of the pilgrims. Medical treatment is also administered to the patients at the asram hospital. Gaya being the premier holy place, Swamiji desires to build a permanent house for the ocation of the Seva Asram.

It is desirable to build the Seva Asram near the railway station to accommodate at least 100 pilgrims. To give effect to the above scheme on a moderate scale, the Sangha will require about Rs. 50,000 of which the sum of Rs. 12,000 will have to be paid immediately to the landholder.

In consideration of the splendid work done by the Sangha at various holy places and specially at Gaya, we hope the generous public will respond to this call and thus remove a long-felt want of the pilgrims visiting Gaya. Contributions are to be sent to Swami Pranabananda, President, Bharat Sevasram Sangha, 162, Cornwallis St., Calcutta.

LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION AT GHATKOPAR

With the object of protecting the interests of the landlords of Ghatkopar-Kirol town, and to safeguard their rights, the Ghatkopar-Kirol Landlords' Association will be started from the 5th of July. It will organise meetings for discussion of matters, in which landlords are interested, prepare and submit memorials to governors for getting their rights property recognised and grievances redressed, will publish pamphlets, calculated to advance their interest, and will do active propaganda to educate public opinion. The Association will engage the services of a Secretary, with legal knowledge to give free help to members in Municipal and Court matters. It will start its work, provided the Association gets at least 75 members. If this number is not forthcoming, the fees received from the members will be refunded to them.

PATHE CINEMA

Twenty years ago Edwin Carewe was a tramp. Today he is known as one of the foremost directors and producers in the film industry. And he's proud of his tramp experience.

The days he spent on the road proved valuable to him in his direction of "Pals First," now showing at the Royal Opera House. The story has one episode which deals with the life of three hoboes and there are many intimate touches Carewe interpolated which occurred to him during his "Weary Willie" days..

He made the First National picture much more colourful than it otherwise might have been by the inclusion of these true incidents. Lloyd Hughes, George Cooper and Alec B. Francis play the roles of the tramps in "Pals First" and were coached by Carewe in the lore of hobodom.

Much of the sordidness surrounding the usual tramp biography was alleviated by Carewe's method in directing this story.

Dolores del Rio plays the leading feminine role, and others in the cast are Edward Earle, Dot Farley, George Read and Mattie Peters.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended a performance of 'Eliza Comes To Stay' by the Poona Gymkhana Amateur Dramatic Society at the Poona Gymkhana Club on Saturday, the 18th June.

BE SWADESHI IN SPIRIT

APPEAL TO MILL-OWNERS

Mr. B. F. Bharucha, asks us to publish the following letter addressed to mill-owners:

Sirs,—To-day, you are meeting in a conference, which is unique of its kind in India.

You are in a huff. You are enraged at the Government's utter refusal to help you. You say, it is due to Government's preference or partiality for Lancashire and Japan. In your heart of hearts, you curse and swear your rivals!

And yet, consciously or unconsciously, you use their wares to cover your heart! Say, how you are dressed to-day. Almost all in English or Japanese cloth! Turn to your homes, and see how your consorts buy their things from European, shops and bring bideshi cloth for your sheets, towels, napkins, pilloweases, etc! You want others to use your mill cloth; but you yourselves must have Kashmir, or cambric, or silk, or whipcord for your own use! This is the measure of your Swadeshi spirit! you condemn Lancashire and Japanese competition; and you yourselves patronise their cloth productions.

Sirs, if in no other matter, at least in one matter, you can emulate your colleague Mr. Narottam Morarji. He wears his mill cloth usually, shows it with pride and pleasure to others; and incidentally gives such a splendid publicity to his own and to Indian cloth.

To begin with, if you are all in right earnest about India's textile industry, adopt the following course.

(1) All millowners to wear Swadeshi cloth only.

(2) All millmen to follow suit.

(3) All dealers with the mills should adopt Swadeshi cloth.

(4) Swadeshi banks, Swadeshi insurance companies; Swadeshi ships and Swadeshi stores should be given preference.

(5) Swadeshi talent, Swadeshi heads should be duly promoted and encouraged.

(6) Young men should be engaged on research work, retrenchment work, and reorganisation work.

Formulate a scheme for

(1) Collective buying of cotton to ward off Japanese speculation.

(2) Collective selling of yarn here and abroad.

(3) Collective selling of cloth in India, in Middle East, and in Africa.

(4) Send Trade Commissioners and smart travelling agents, all over India and abroad.

Sirs, it is futile to rely for any help on this Government. It has its own Imperial commitments. The Viceroy could not see you; because, he has to consult the Cabinet! The Cabinet is so caught in Japan's net, that it cannot displease Japan! Believe me, Sirs, if you rely on this Government, and take no other measures for the reorganisation, rejuvenation and protection of your dear old industry, you will rise one day to find an Anglo-Japanese Syndicate knocking at your doors ready to take your place! This is the whole game. Please realise it in time. The 16d. ratic, the frequent deflations, the denial of any relief to your industry—they all point to a coming, cruel blow from hands whom you helped so generously in the last war, and who now wish to create a situation in which you perish and they flourish. Beware, countrymen, beware!

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

DONATIONS TO BUILDING FUND

The Hon. Treasurer of the National Medical College Building Fund begs to acknowledge the following contributions towards the Fund from 1st March last to 31st May last:—

Anonymous Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Surajmal Lallubhai and Co., Rs. 1,000; Mr. Mahalchand Laloochand, Rs. 501; Mr. Karsanlal Chotalal Parekh, Rs. 500; Mr. Shantidas Askuram Shah, Rs. 500; Messrs. Amersey and Sons, Rs. 500; Mr. Bapuji D. Daruwala, Rs. 300; Mr. L. B. Phatak, Rs. 300; Mr. Wallchand Hirachand, Rs. 300; Mr. Chimanlal Chotalal Javeri, Rs. 250; Mr. J. B. Boman Behram, Rs. 250; Mr. Basantram Gorakbram, Rs. 200; Mr. W. J. Goragandhi, Rs. 150; Messrs. M. N. Gobhai and Co., Rs. 101; Mr. D. R. Wagle, Rs. 101; Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., Rs. 100; Mr. R. S. Athavle (Sangli), Rs. 100; Mr. Chunilal Dayabhai, Rs. 51; Dr. B. N. Khambata, Rs. 51; Mr. Divanji Krishnaji Khanwalla,, Rs. 51; Messrs. Hirjibhai Maneckji and Co., Rs. 25; Messrs Lavchand Varajdass and Co., Rs. 25; Messrs. Bole Brothers, Rs. 25; Anonymous, Rs. 25; Total Rs. 6,406.

With the amount previously acknowledged, viz. Rs. 23,621, the grand total now stands at Rs. 30,027.

Donations to this Fund may kindly be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, National Medical College Building Fund, Nair Building, Lamington Road, Bombay or to the Central Bank of India. Ltd., Bombay.

SIR J THOMPSON TO VISIT TRAVANCORE

MADRAS, June 18.

"It is understood" says the "Madras Mail," that her Highness the Maharani Regent of Travancore has asked Sir John Thompson, Political Secretary, Government of India, to pay a flying visit to Travancore should he accompany his Excellency the Viceroy to Southern India.—A.P.

FATHER AND SON WOUNDED

DARING DACOITY IN PARIA.

ASSAILANTS AT LARGE

AHMEDABAD, June 18.

Information has reached here that a serious dacoity took place in village Paria in Pardi Taluka of Surat District. It is stated that at about midnight about 15 to 20 Pathans armed with knives, sticks and stones raided a house in that village. The owner of the house had a scuffle with the Pathans, but was severely beaten and rendered unconscious. His cries awoke his son, who slept in the next room and he went to his father's aid. He was also attacked by five Pathans and it is alleged he was slashed with axe on his head. By this time many people gathered there and some Pathans, it is said, began to pelt stones on them while others began to search the house for ornaments etc. Fortunately, they could not open the safe quickly and hence began to run away. The villagers chased them but without success. Father and son are lying in hospital in precarious condition. Police are making inquiries.—Free Press.

KATHIAWAR PORTS.

SIR BASIL CONVENES CONFEREN C E

RAJKOT, June 18.

Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member to the Government of India, has convened a conference of the maritime States of Kathiawar to consider the trade rights of Kathiawar ports. The conference which will be held on the 27th instant at Abu Cantonment, will mainly discuss the terms of the agreement of 1917.

This agreement was entered into between the Government of India and the maritime States of Kathiawar, other than Bhavnagar and Baroda for whose ports, rights as British Indian ports secured by two separate treaties, in 1850 and 1865 respectively. Though they thus have no connection with the agreement of 1917, Baroda and Bhavnagar have also been invited to the Conference.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru writes to the "Pioneer" unreservedly agreeing with that paper that the best interests of India and of the Empire would be served by appointing to the Statutory Reforms Commission men with no previous association with India. Sir Tej Bahadur thinks that Lord Gordon Hewart would seem to be a statesman eminently fitted for the presidentship of the Commission, and as regards Lord Reading Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is of opinion that his close association with some of the most controversial episodes of the working of the reforms from 1921 to 1926 would make it very difficult for him to preside over a body which must of necessity be passing judgment on some of his own actions.

Sir Tej Bahadur trusts there is no truth in the rumour which is daily gaining strength that it is proposed to exclude Indians from the personnel of the Commission and suggests the names of anumber of Indians suitable for appointment as members of the Commission. Lastly Sir Tej Bahadur says it would be no use appointing a Commission and fettering its powers by arriving at decisions in advance.

The "Pioneer" commenting on Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's letter says the Commission cannot hurry its work. There will be plenty of time to provide its members with intimate local data necessary for the application of their judgment to the facts submitted to them. "The best results are likely to be achieved by an independent body of men of undoubted authority working with the goodwill of India for the advancement of India within the Empire."—A. P.

LONDON, June 19.

"It is unlikely that we will start on our flight before autumn," declared Lieut. Carr to Reuter regarding his non-stop flight to India, "but the Chief of Air Staff will decide. What makes the things awkward is that the monsoon has broken, although it has not got as far up as we intended to go." Lieut. Carr added that he was well pleased with the plane's behaviour, but he could smell oil burning on the exhaust pipe of the engine which he said must be taken out and overhauled.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 19.

The British American and Japanese delegations to the three-power Naval Conference at Geneva which opens on 20th instant will be respectively headed by the First Lord of Admiralty, Rt. Hon. Brigeman, the American Minister to Belgium, Mr. Hugh Ginison, and the Governor of Korea and the ex-minister of Marine, Viscount Saito. Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Field for the Admiralty and Viscount Jellico for New Zealand are British naval experts, while the United States will send three or four Admirals and other naval experts. Japan will send a very strong array of professional talent.—Reuter.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 27 Years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. CH. I. I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.I.S.A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L.C.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTE.—The College will remove to the New premises in 80, Esplanade Road, about 20th June, 1927, which are being specially fitted up.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1927.

BRITAIN'S CHOICE.

The Commons debate on Indian affairs was, as usual, a sorry farce. On such occasions to pertient inquiries of Radicals interested in India and in her fight for freedom it is the practice of the Secretary of State, if he is in the Commons or his deputy if he is not, to answer with a speech full of solicitude for the welfare of the Indian masses but with a cold douche on the demand for real democratic government in India. Earl Winterton, true to type, waxed eloquent on light hand pumps, a blessing, the provision of which for the toiling millions of the Punjab was withheld owing to the cussedness of an unenterprising British firm of pump manufacturers which refused to alter the specifications. They were in the habit of sending out heavy pumps and they meant to stick to it, although a Divisional Commissioner in the Punjab might remonstrate against this conservatism. Lord Winterton expressed his displeasure against this lack of the true Imperialistic spirit on the part of a British concern. Could his interest in the masses of India further go?

Concerned about the subject of hand pumps, Lord Winterton was evidently mildly interested in other matters affecting India. He regretted that the Hindu-Muslim Agreement regarding joint electorates was not likely to be recognised by "private people." One does not know whether amongst the "private people", one should not include the die-hard section of the agents of the British people here. Considering the manner in which the Agreement has been received by retired members of the I.C.S. who have a penchant for writing to the Press, it seems they will do their best "to nullify" its value in the eyes of the India Office and the British people. In his perfunctory and unconvincing reply to the debate, Lord Winterton showed how he had no ease to put forward against Mr. Saklatvala's frank and bold declaration that gradual "reform" could never remedy the grievances of the Indian people, nor had he the courage to touch upon the unsavoury question referred to by Mr. Lansbury of the cowardly manner of detaining Indians in jail and then making grossly erroneous and insulting statements in the House of Commons about them, which still seems to find favour with the official spokesmen for India in Parliament. He tried to mislead the Commons by his ridiculous suggestion that the Assembly and the Councils had "influenced the course of Government in India more strongly than was contemplated when the Act was passed". He knows very well that those who pretended to be afraid when the Act was passed that their autocratic power to administer this country would be curbed, however so little, by the "Reformed" Legislatures—now "contemplate" with no little delight how powerless those Legislatures have been made by them by rules made under the Act—and how they can set their expressed wishes at defiance. The most cursory survey of the resolutions passed by the Assembly during the last six years and a slight research into how far the bureaucracy has cared to abide by them, will convince any unbiassed observer that India has been deliberately saddled with sham "Parliaments" which have precious little power of influencing legislation, much less the course of administration. It is the official bloc and its hangers-on in every such fraud of a "Parliament" which influence legislation and Lord Winterton speaks with his tongue in his cheek when he denies that "the Assembly and its electors are powerless."

Lord Lytton, who was feted by the Colonial Institute in London on Friday, chose to paint a less distorted picture of India than did Lord Winterton the same day in the Commons. He frankly admitted that India was changing from day to day and that "only those actually in the country seemed able to speak with authority" about it. We presume the ex-satrap wished to include the leaders of the Indian people themselves in that remark about "those actually in the country." In that case, we have no quarrel with his observation, nor can Nationalist opinion in India take exception to his analysis of the pros and cons of a repressive policy for this country in an article he has recently written for the "Daily Mirror" of London. Lord Lytton has the courage to say that "the doctrine of trusteeship has led to a great deal of cant and hypocrisy on one side and a great deal of irritation on the other." We can assure him that the irritation is great, so great, indeed, that those who are irritated mean to be trustees for themselves, and that too as rapidly as possible. He asks Britain that the choice is before her, whether she should cultivate friendship or hostility towards India. The present relations, he says, are "unhealthy." He laments that "the intentions of each are ill defined and the consequent uncertainty breeds mistrust." So far as Indians are concerned, their intentions are extremely well-defined. They mean to be masters in their own house without being unjust to any legitimate British vested interest, and in spite of the British hindrances in their march towards national unity which will win them freedom, they mean to achieve such unity. It is Britain's own affair whether she chooses to be friendly or hostile.

POST-GRADUATE STUDIES.

It will be a relief to all those that are interested in the post-graduate studies of our University that the long-standing controversy regarding the re-organisation of the University School of Economics has at last ended. This controversy has had too many under-currents and cross-currents, but we are glad that the Senate has finally taken the right decision by appointing both Prof. Shah and Prof. Vakil as University Professors, if only for three years. If the Senate, on grounds of false economy, had not retained, as was suggested by one or two members, the services of Prof. Shah, whose fame as an economist and author of standard works has reached far beyond this province, it would have been nothing less than a scandal. Some of the Fellows seemed to have a poor understanding of the character or the cost of the work done in the School of Economics. We spend much less on our post-graduate studies than the Calcutta University, not to speak of Western Universities. As for the high average cost per pupil, it is so only because, in the initial stage, the number of students is necessarily small. And, after all, is it by the quantity that we value port-graduate and research work? Two at least of the students who have passed out of the School, Mr. K. J. Khambata, a pupil of Prof. Shah, and Mr. S.K. Muranjan, a pupil of Prof. Vakil, would be ornaments to any University. The theses which they submitted for their M. A. degree and which have since been published in book form, traverse new ground and yet reveal a deep study of the subjects dealt with.

We wish our Fellows are not unduly hard upon a rising institution which bids fair to make a name for itself in the country. One can only smile at the question asked by one Fellow, if one Professor would not do for Economics. With all deference to Prof. Shah, not even he can do justice to all the many branches of the fast growing science of Economics. We would, in conclusion, say to the University: "Think twice by all means which departments you choose for post-graduate work. The fewer, the better, for in such work deep diving is better than wide scratching. And once you choose your departments, give them a decent chance. The economics of a post-graduate department is not on all fours with that of a grocer's shop."

A NOBLE MESSAGE.

Never did Mahatma Gandhi give a truer or more touching message than the one he gave to the anti-untouchability workers of Karwar. The message says: "Our temples have been forsaken by God. Because of our ungodly treatment of a portion of our countrymen. God has made Himself untouchable, unapproachable and unseeable. God will re-enter our temples only when we have opened not merely our temples but our hearts to these ("depressed" classes) fellow-countrymen and fellow-religionists." Whoever is satisfied with forms, Mahatmaji is not. It is a pity that some of our Sangathanists, even when they do some tardy justice to the "depressed" classes, do so with too many reservations. They talk patronisingly of being kind to the "untouchables" of feeding, clothing and educting them, but are not prepared to abandon the ungodly principle that any man becomes untouchable merely because of his birth. On the other hand, many of our Congressmen, while they condemn the very idea of untouchability, seem to be too passive in giving a practical shape to their views. The net result is that the "depressed" classes feel that they are nearly as depressed as ever. Many of them think it an insult to have separate temples and wells built for them. such patronage only fixing and perpetuating the conception of untouchability. It is to be wished that the noble efforts of the people of Karwar to throw open a public temple to the "depressed" classes will be emulated by others in every town and village, whereever there is a single true lover of God and humanity to take the initiative and if necessary to keep up the fight even single-handed.

THE SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S ADMINISTRATION.

WANTED: THOROUGH OVERHAULING

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—From what has hitherto transpired it appears that there is something wrong with the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and that much of the energy of the members is devoted to carrying on internal squabbles to the detriment of public interest. One or two members appear to have vowed to hound the Secretary, who is not a *persona grata* with them, out of his office. It is time now the Corporation, which is the parent body of the Committee, and the members of the general public interested in the educational welfare of the city, directed their attention to the administration of the Schools Committee and thus helped to set things right.

The Secretary is generally held responsible for the administration of the school affairs by the public, and all the sins of commission and ommission are visited upon his devoted head. The fact, however, is that the Secretary has merely to carry out the Committee's orders. The City of Bombay Municipal Act lays down in Sections relating to the Schools Committee: 'The Schools Committee shall appoint and remove masters, teachers and other persons employed in the primary schools maintained out of the municipal fund, and shall direct and control the instruction given in such schools and the terms and conditions of such instruction." "The Schools Committee shall from time to time appoint such clerks and messengers as it may be authorised by the Corporation to employ and from time to time determine their salaries." "Leave of absence may be granted subject as aforesaid. (vide 81 (1) and (2) regarding other municipal employees) by the School's Committee to any municipal officer or servant, the power of appointing whom is vested in the same Committee." Thus, it is clear that the Committee is all in all and every detail has to be referred to it, the Secretary having no power of initiative. The Secretary can be blamed only when he fails to carry out the Committee's decisions properly. Now it is for the Corporation to see whether the Secretary has so failed in his duty. If the affairs of the Committee are mismanaged, the Committee is responsible for the same. The Secretary can be held responsible only if he has overstepped his authority. He cannot be charged with having fooled the members when it has been open for the latter to give their decisions after making due investigations and calling for all necessary information. The Secretary may also be blamed if the information on which the Committee's decisions have been based was deliberately wrong and misleading. One would like, therefore, to know whether the Secretary has been guilty of such offences. The Secretary's position is quite unenviable. He has to humour the members of the Committee on the one hand and on the other to face criticism at the hands of his subordinates, and through them, the public at large, for his actions, though they might be in conformity with the decision given by the Committee. The public expects efficiency and progress in his administration, but he has to submit every detail to the Committee. He has no free hand in the administration. He may be an educationist himself, but he has to submit to the verdict of the majority of the Committee even if that verdict be contrary to the recognised principles of education. The Committeee can very well place obstacles in his way and then the Corporation can, if they like, take him to task for not showing progress in his department. A criminal is to be tried by a jury consisting of his peers, but the Secretary can be tried and sentenced by those, the majority of whom know precious little of the science of education and still less of his difficulties.

Those who have cared to make inquiries, have an idea of how the affairs of the Municipal schools are managed by the Committee. Some members have sat on the Committee for a number of years and have established a sort of prescriptive right to be there, though their special qualifications for that position are not known to the public. I would like to put the following questions to the members of the Corporation so that they should make inquiries and enlighten the public whom they represent.

(1) Is it a fact that some members of the Schools Committee utilised the services of municipal teachers for securing votes for them at the time of the Municipal elections? If so, do they not lay themselves under obligations to those teachers? Is if not likely that the teachers

(Continued on page 9.)

THE TARIFF BOARD AND LABOUR.

(BY A LABOURITE.)

The recommendations of the Tariff Board in regard to labour cannot be considered without reference to the Report as a whole, but if the rest of the Report is taken at its face value, what is to be said about the sections dealing with Labour?

The remainder of the Report gives a number of recommendations which can be carried out, some by the millowners alone, some only with the Government's co-operation. All together would presumably suffice to put the industry in a satisfactory position, at any rate for a time. Those which lie within the owners' own power to execute are important, but it may be assumed that alone they will not suffice to satisfy the owners.

Developments, therefore, depend upon the attitude of the Government. It may meet the owners' demands or it may not do so to a satisfactory extent. The attitude of the workers and the action they will be required to take, depend upon this circumstance.

WORKERS' ATTITUDE.

It is first necessary to ask what the workers should and will do, if an effort is made to coerce the Government into granting concessions. Should the workers co-operate with the owners for this purpose? Undoubtedly, if they can. But what can they do? They can hold meetings and express their opinion, as they are now doing. But a Government which in normal circumstances is in no way dependent upon public opinion will take little notice. It is only if the workers and owners co-operate for action, that the Government will be moved.

They might decide on co-operation to inaugurate a satyagraha campaign, or boycott of British goods, or some even more revolutionary means, until the Government yields. But everyone knows that that will not happen. For everyone, though he may not say so, realises that the owners and the workers in the cotton mills cannot co-operate in serious action against the Government. However they may quarrel among themselves, and however badly the Government may treat the owners, they are far more closely allied than either is with the workers. The only way in which "co-operation" could go on would be in the way adopted in 1925, when by means of provoking a strike, that is, open war between the owners and the workers, the former were able to induce the Government to accede to their demands.

WARNING TO INDIAN "AUTOCRACY."

It is not yet impossible that this may occur again, and in that case the workers will undoubtedly fight to this end, as before. But both parties should realise that that kind of thing cannot go on. Though the Tsar quarrelled with and oppressed his industrialists, both went down together before the anger of the Russian workers. And similarly the Indian autocracy, and the millowners with it, will go the same way as do all those who play with the lives of their subjects.

It may be assumed however, that the owners will in the end acquiesce in the Government's refusal, and will try to economise on the lines of the Report. A part of the reforms suggested deal with Labour. The most obvious means in such a time, as the Commission says, is a reduction of wages but though this is strongly supported by arguments, it is not directly recommended. An attempt to effect it would bring about the situation contemplated above.

The other suggestions are formulated with the object of increasing the efficiency of Labour, i.e., reducing the relative magnitude of the labour costs. Labour costs are stated to be at present 44 per cent. of the total costs of manufacture, excluding raw material, and therefore a considerable reduction in labour costs would apparently have a substantial effect in increasing competitive ability and the prosperity of the industry. But, as the Textile Labour Union points out, labour costs are after all, only about 10 per cent. of the 'total' expenditure, and the effect would thus not be as great as might at first sight be expected.

LABOUR EFFICIENCY.

What is the attitude of labour towards the proposals to increase its efficiency? It is often said that the workers should be as deeply concerned with the prosperity of the industry as the Capitalist, and that any measure for increased prosperity, short of actual reductions, should be welcomed by him. This is only partly true. Other things being equal, a prosperous industry is, of course, better for labour. But under Capitalism it is not its primary concern. The worker's chief interest is in

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

"Limited Limitation."

After a good deal of pleasant verbiage about the need of progressive reduction in armaments which the representatives of every European Power and Japan indulge in when they meet in Conference, the real intentions of the Governments engaged in the promotion of international peace are coming out in the discussions in regard to the American proposals for "limited limitation." President Coolidge's idea of a separate Conference for revision of the 5-5-3 ratio had to be considered by the Powers although they tried at first to laugh it out. The Head of the American Delegation to the Naval Disarmament Conference declares that America does not want to go beyond the application of the principle of the Washington Treaty to other classes of vessels. The curious thing, however, about the Washington Treaty is that the European Powers and Japan, although they extol its virtues do not want any one of them or America to read inconvenient implications in it.

Unfettered.

That is why the Japanese Delegate to the Naval Conference is sent out by his Government "unfettered except as regards the broadest general principles." Admiral Saito declares that Japan is not unwilling to oppose the application of the 5-5-3 ratio to auxiliary vessels, but neither does it want definite equalty. Nor does Japan wish to refrain from opposing the British naval building programme at Singapore and the American programme in Hawaii. In other words it is a case of Japan going on with her naval construction just as Britain and America and Italy mean to do. Meanwhile the only country which is really "unfettered" in regard to production of armaments and applying them to others is Great Britain. Between 15th June 1925 to 30th March 1927 British dealers in arms sold ammunition, mainly Lewis and machine guns, to Poland, Greece, Italy, Abyssinia, Chile, Argentina, Japan, Belgium, Chile Finland, Lithuania and Latvia. This is the British way of supporting reduction in armaments.

Law's Delays.

Law is known for its delays, but we were not prepared for the amazing figures of pending cases that the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten quoted. 1 200 suits on the Original Side patiently waiting to be heard for periods up to three years and about as many cases on the Appellate Side, "ready and waiting", that is a pretty stunning file even for a man of Sir Amberson's appetite for work. We are grateful to the Chief Justice for making known the above figures for the benefit of the public, for the first time, as he himself admitted. Somehow these unconcionable delays must be put an end to. It seems either the public should learn to be less litigant or the Bombay High Court should have more judges on its Bench, there being no doubt about the sufficiency of the Bar. But since the people refuse to be less litigant in spite of law's frightful penalties and more frightful costs, the Chief Justice's plea for more colleagues will perhaps be accepted by Government. There is, indeed, a third alternative, a heroic remedy, viz., to simplify law and its administration. Lawyers will, of course scoff at the suggestion, for they may think that law loses half its majesty without its complexities. However the remedy expresses the layman's view and may be taken for what it is worth.

Misplaced Leniency.

In a letter we publish elsewhere the Secretary, Western India Automobile Association draws attention to the tendency of local Magistrates in dealing leniently with cases of rash and negligent driving. The time has arrived, he says, when severer punishment than small fines should be inflicted where it is proved that any accident is due to rash and negligent driving, having regard to all the circumstances surrounding each case. The sentence in the Peddar Road case cannot be called lenient. But, apart from this particular case, we associate ourselves entirely with our correspondent's view in the matter and we are sure the public will regard with considerable misgiving the wisdom of letting off with nominal imprisonment and fines road hogs whose adventures occasionally cause loss of, or injury to, human and animal life. They will not improve their ways until they are made aware by bitter experience that the punishment accorded to them will be drastic and severe.

Parsi Co-operative Bank.

We cordially welcome the Parsi Co-operative Bank that is being organised in Bombay. With all its limitations, Co-operation has done much for the country by stimulating thrift, enterprise and mutual help. It can do much more if more people take to it and work it on right lines. It is true that at present co-operation is too much dominated by Government. The real evil is that that Government is not in the hands of the people. If so, does not wisdom dictate that we first build the Co-operative house with whatever help we get and then take possession of that house? We would have been very happy if our co-operative concerns were non-communal. But the Parsis have such a reputation for cosmopolitan charity that we have not the heart to point at the communal scope of the proposed Bank. Besides, a Co-operative Bank needs among its members such an intimate knowledge of one another, that, in the beginning at any rate, communal bank may be more an advantage than a handicap. Let us also hope that to the less initiated in public service a communal institution, like an extended home will be only a stepping-stone to wider institutions.

"TAKE YOUR PART IN STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM."

SIR SANKARAN'S APPEAL TO LADY GRADUATES.

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY & WOMEN'S MOVEMENT INSEPARABLE.

"DEVOTE YOURSELF TO THE GOOD OF YOUR SEX."

The annual convocation of the Shreemati Nathibai Damodhar Thackersey Indian Women's University was held on Sunday afternoon, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Sir C. V. Mehta, the Chancellor, presiding. There was a fairly large gathering of visitors, ladies far out-numbering gentlemen. The following among others graced the function with their presence:

Prof. Karve, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Prof. G. K. Deodhar, Prof. P. B. Naik, of Baroda, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Prof. S. N. Chapekar and Lady Vithaldas Thackersey.

Opening the proceedings, Sir C. V. Mehta, called upon the Registrar of the University to read the examination report of the year.

REPORT AT A GLANCE.

The report shows that in the Entrance Examination 19 out of 48 candidates came out successful. Four ladies out of eight passed the School Final Diploma Examination. The result of the second year examination in arts is much more encouraging as 11 candidates out of 13 were declared as passed. Out of the 13 candidates that appeared for the first degree examination, one passed in the second class, one in the pass class and three were not classed.

The Chancellor's Prize, the N. G. Deshpande English Prize and the Maharashtra Tilak Library, Basrah Psehylogy, Prize were awarded to Thakore Sumati.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF P. A.

Miss Ketkar Godavari from Poona appeared for this Examination by submitting a thesis on Natyashastra of Bharat in the branch of Sahityashastra which was examined by a committee of experts consisting of Mr. P. V. Kane, Dr. S. V. Sukhthankar and Prinepal V. K. Rajwade and was accepted in lieu of all the papers, and she was declared to have passed.

Miss Ketkar was loudly applauded when she proceeded to receive her degree presented by the Chancellor.

After the report had been gone through the Registrar of the University presented the students to the Chancellor. With all conventional decorum the degrees were presented by the Chancellor to the successful graduates. Thakore Srimati was the winner of three prizes which were also presented to her by the Chancellor.

NO REASON TO BE DISCOURAGED.

Sir Sankaran Nair who was then called upon to deliver his Convocation Address, congratulated the lady graduates on their creditable success. He had heard a complaint, he said, that there were not very many women graduates in India; but looking to the efforts of the Women's University he saw no reason to be discouraged about the state of affairs.

When our rulers had to determine their educational policy in India they decided to adopt English and discard the Classical Languages of the East as the medium of instruction. There was no idea then of educating the masses of the country. Still less was there any idea of female education.

According to our religion and sastras women were generally denied education because it was said that a life according to the sastras, of obedience to the husband secured to them the benefits of the good karma of the husband and salvation. Education for livelihood was not indespensible because economic sufficiency was secured to them by our laws, father, husband, children, other relatives, village community, or the king being bound to find it for them. There was thus no demand. Our rulers left it to those who have received English higher education to impart education to others in such form as they thought fit. It was known even then that mass education could be imparted only in the vernaculars. As I said female education was not thought of but there is little doubt that if it had been suggested at that time the same principles would have been applied i.e., instruction in English to those who sought it and instruction in the vernaculars to be imparted later to the women in general. The hopes then entertained have been fulfilled. In every social conference the necessity of female education had been emphasized. Dr. Bhandarkar has already told you that in the eighties it was the enthusiasm of the male students that led to the earliest steps for female education being taken in the Bombay Presidency; this is only natural. Professor Karve, the honoured founder of this institution, about whom it would be impertinent to say anything at this meeting, and Dr. Lande, Sir Vithaldas Thackkersey, Shet Mulraj Khatav, whose munificence has placed this University on a stable foundation, have all been inspired by the ideals imparted by their English education. By far the great majority of those who have made donations are also persons who have received an English education.

EDUCATION THROUGH VERNACULAR

At first no special provision having been made for female education would had to go to schools and colleges maintained for males. When the necessity for female education was recognised schools and colleges intended solely for women were started: they are not numerous or sufficient. But naturally the educational curriculum was that infended for males and the instruction was imparted in English. Some of those notably those whose names I have mentioned felt the necessity in the interests of women in particular and of the nation generally that a different curriculum of studies and imparting instruction in the vernacular is needed and we have this University in which the medium of instruction is a modern Indian language—the mother-tongue of the student. It is the language of their home; the language which the pupils learnt at their parent's knees and in which they will speak to their babies. It is the language in which they have learned to say their prayers in childhood. It is the language of fond and endearing associations. In one sense language is no doubt only a vehicle of thought. But there is little doubt it also tends to fashion your minds and in some ways regulate and form your thoughts. Your education therefore for its results to be permanent and effective should be imparted in your own language. In addition, there is also another reason. You have got a sacred literature of your own. That literature will form a part of yourself if your education itself is in that language. Again the life of Shivaji and the other heroes of an Epic. It is a national possession. It will be a long time before you can dispense with his language and retain the love and veneration which his name justly inspires, both among his friends and foes. But there is also another aspect to this question. Both for your spiritual growth and for your material prosperity your leaders have to learn the English language and its literature. It is possible that a time may come when there will be materials, in your own language and men and women will arise whose education and knowledge is as far advanced as that of the professors of Europe and you may be able to dispense with foreign literature altogether, but that day is distant yet. On this aspect of the question I shall not dwell longer, as I have nothing to add to what has been spoken before from this chair.

GAMES OF STRENGTH.

In considering the education you should receive and impart to others allow me to insist upon the necessity of keeping before you the ideal of your own full development. The first and most important question from this point of view is that of physical education. We cannot separate body and soul and take care of the one to the neglect of the other. You have heard of the Stoic ideal of a sound mind in a sound body. Both devotional worship and Gnana Margam, the path of knowledge, require a strength of purpose and will, a power of concentration, for which a healthy body seems to be ordinary requisite, The over sensitiveness of women, their inability to face the ups and downs of life like men is attributed to their weak body. You must take your part in games of strength. It will enable you to face competition and take your beating as they say like a man.

The Syndicate of the Bombay University has, I understand, formulated a tentative scheme of compulsory Physical Training. They recommended that such training should be given to all students in the rst two years of undergraduate study under a director of physical culture, that the students should be periodically examined and classified according to their physique: that a student should not be promoted or admitted to an examination without completing a satisfactory course of physical training. I have no doubt that your Syndicate will take the necessary steps in this direction. Apart from physical culture I have little to say about the subjects taught in this University. The scheme adopted seems to be comprehensive and though it is possible to hold a different opinion as to the varying degrees of importance of various subjects, critic-

(Continued on page 9).

EPISCOPAL RING MISSING.

BISHOP OF LONDON IN DISTRESS.

LOSS OF A VALUABLE PRESENT

RUGBY, June 18.

Doctor Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, who recently returned from a World tour, has discovered that his episcopal ring is missing from his regalia. The Bishop believed that he last wore the ring at Colombo, and cables to the Bishop of Colombo, but the reply was that the ring had not been found there. The ring was presented to Dr. Ingram by his friends when he became Bishop and from the sentimental viewpoint alone, he values it very Lightly and is deeply distressed at its loss. —B. O. W.

UNITY AMONG CONGRESS RANKS.

MR. R. PANTULU'S REPLY TO "CROAKERS."

MADRAS, June 18.

Speaking on the present political situation at Namdyal, the Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu declared that the needs of the hour were the establishment of unity among the Congress ranks, the maintenance of Congress prestige and Hindu-Muslim unity. He maintained that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar had the courage and foresight to explore all avenues for establishing Congress unity by attempting to influence the Maharashtra leaders to co-operate with him, and the attempt to make out that he was betraying the Congress into a policy of co-operation was one which no Congressman who had the interests of the country at heart should encourage. He asserted that the unanimous resolution passed by the Kurnool Conference expressing full confidence in the Madras Congress Councillors was a crushing reply to the Andhra Congress Committee.—A. P.

NEW MARRIAGE ACT IN KOTAH

AGE LIMIT FIXED.

AJMERE, June 18.

It is understood the Kotah State has promulgated a marriage act with effect from 1st July prohibiting marriages of girls under twelve, boys under sixteen, as well as girls of eighteen with men about double their age and of unmarried girls over eighteen with men over forty-five years of age. Cases under this case will be triablbe by the 1st Class Magistrate and punishable with fine of Rs. 1,000 and six months' imprisonment.—Free Press.

AN ARREST AND AN ESCAPE

SENSATION IN LAHORE JAIL

LAHORE, June 18.

The police have arrested another of the prisoners who escaped from the Lahore Central Jail last week. A fresh escape is, however, reported from the Central Jail. It is said a conviet after leaving the jail escaped in a lorry in which he had hidden himself. This conviet has not been arrested so far and enquiry is proceeding.—A.P.

PATNA ARRESTS

PATNA, June 18.

Seventy-seven arrests have been made so far by the Police in connection with the Bakr-Id riot.—Free Press.

ARRESTS IN SURAT

SURAT, June 19.

Arrests in Surat in connection with the fracas on the Shivaji Tercentenary celebration day number 39 in all out of which 38 are Hindus and one Muslim. It is expected that the Police have issued warrants against many more persons. All of the arrested persons have been released on bail of Rs. 300.—Free Press.

SCANTY FOOD AND MEGRE ALLOWANCE

CALCUTTA, June 19.

"Forward" states that Satish Chandra Prakashi, who was arrested under Regulation III, has been transferred to the Belgaum Jail after three and a half years' stay in the Midnapur Central Jail.

In a letter to his father Satish complains that the food supplied to him has been very often scanty and that allowances paid to him are not sufficient.—Free Press.

A HIT AT TEA INDUSTRY

SIMLA, Junt 19.

The Government of India have cancelled the rule which prescribed that 23 per cent of the tea profits should be charged. Hereafter the tea companies will cease to occupy the privileged position and they will be treated exactly as any other industry and the larger percentage of tea profits will be charged to income-tax.—Free Press.

RETRENCHMENT NOT VICTIMISATION.

WEEDING OUT HABITUAL IRREGULARS

REPUDIATION OF PRESS REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, June 19.

The Bengal Nagpur Railway authorities repudiate the suggestion contained in a Press report that the discharge hitherto of about two hundred men of the Kharagpur workshops since the last strike is in pourousace of a policy of victimisation.

They point out that as there is not enough work for the number of employees on the rolls, they have ultimately to retrench the staff to the extent of two thousand, and they are doing this by gradually weeding out workmen who have been habitually irregular in attendance and those for whom there is no work. Hitherto only the daily paid workers have been discharged from time to time and no permanent man has been dismissed.—A. P.

A GOODS TRAIN ACCIDENT

The District Transportation Officer, Kharagpur at Gidni B. N.nR. Railway wires under date 19th June:—

While a down gools train was leaving Gidni station at 6/30 last night the last vehicle next to the break-van became derailed and the buffers of the two other waggons became interlocked. The permanent war was damaged for several rail lengths. Through running was resumed at 5/20 this morning.—A.P.

DERAILMENT AT GIDNI

KHARAGPUR, June 19.

The last vehicle of a goods train derailing at 6.30. last evening while leaving the Gidni station, the permanent way was out of use this morning.

Two other wagons as a consequence of the derailment bumped against one another and the buffers became inter-locked. —Free Press.

CARR GIVES UP FLIGHT

SEQUEL TO DEFECT IN MACHINERY

LONDON, June 18.

A defect in the machine of Carr and Mackworth developed in the oiling system shortly after the machine took the air. As the nature of the trouble could not be ascertained while in flight, Carr decided that it was inadvisable to leave the English coast. He made a most skilful landing, without jolt or jar, despite the machine's immense weight. It is understood, that no attempt will be made to continue the flight to-day.—Reuter.

"MOTH" FLIER LEAVES BASRAH.

EXPECTED AT KARACHI TO-MORROW

BASRAH, June 19.

Dennis Rooke who is flying in the Moth aeroplane to Australia left this place at 3-30 this morning for the Persian Gulf. He hopes to reach Karachi on Tuesday.—Reuter.

"DUTCH FOKKER" PASSES EASTWARDS

BASRAH, June 19.

An aeroplane, believed to be a Dutch Fokker aeropane conveying Vallearblack, passed eastwards on Saturday morning. Nothing is officialy known.—Reuter.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

AMERICA OPPOSES REDUCTION OF CRUISERS

LONDON, June 18.

On the eve of the three leading Sea Powers' Conference at Geneva, the Naval correspondent of the "Observer" reviews the developments in the situation since the Washington gathering in 1921/2 and expresses the opinion that the British Empire, the United States and Japan will conceivably devise a method "pari passu" for a satisfactory limitation as between themselves. But such an agreement, he says, will perforce be conditional and of only a precarious validity as long as France and Italy remain outside its scope. It may, therefore, be taken as certain that any proposals extending the Washington ratios to non capital tonnage on the Three Power Basis only will not appeal to British or Dominion Governments.

A telegram from Geneva says that the Americans will not favour Rt. Hon. Bridgeman's expected proposal to reduce the maximum size of cruisers.—Reuter.

BAGHDAD NAQIB THANKS INDIAN MUSLIMS

LONDON, June 18.

Baghdad.—Saiyid Mahamoud Al Quadr Al Gailani, the Naqib-designate of Baghdad, on behalf of himself and the members of the Gailani family has asked Reuter's Baghdad correspondent, to express his heartfelt thanks to the British Government and the Moslem world in general, and the Indian Mohammadan Princes and their subjects and Indian Moslem societies in particular, for their sympathetic condolence messages to the Gailani family on the death of the late Naqib.—Reuter.

MR. GIRI URGES MACHINERY FOR FIXING LIVING WAGE.

INDIA'S ILLHOUSED, UNDERFED AND UNDERCLOTHED WORKERS.

PLIGHT OF RY. WORKERS AND CLERKS.

APPEAL TO GOVT. "TO HAVE MORE HUMANITY."

GENEVA, June 1. (By Mail.)

"It is the duty of every Government that desires to be called civilized to look after the interests of the workers and see that they are paid a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life," said Mr. V. V. Giri, speaking at the International Labour Conference, on the question of minimum wage. The Government of India, said Mr. Giri, should have taken definite steps in the matter at least three years ago. Mr. Walton; speaking on behalf of Government had conceeded the principle involved in the questionnaire drafted by the International Labour office regarding the establishment of a wage-fixing machinery. The Government of India should have realised that earlier. They owed it to the millions of workers of India that they were allowed to have a decent life and a decent wage to support their families. But neither the Government nor the capitalists in India, have yet cared to concede the principle of "living wage." On the contrary, they have always adhered to the policy of recruiting cheap labour on the strength of bargaining. Wages have been kept down as low as possible, and their example is followed by the capitalists with the result, said Mr. Giri, the worker in India is ill-housed, under-clothed and underfed.

For want of time, Mr. Giri could quote only the case of the railway worker in India, whose scale of pay ranged from Rs. 12 to Rs. 14. An unskilled workman getting that salary was expected to feed himself and his family which meant nearly starvation for them all. As most of the railways were state-owned, Mr. Giri asked the Government to have more humanity and look to the comforts of the million workmen they employed.

The unrest among the railway workers, Mr. Giri said, was the responsibility of Government itself, which employed its clerical staff on a minimum wage of Rs. 25-8 to Rs 28 on the great economic principle of supply and demand.

"This is," said Mr. Giri "the cause of the good deal of unrest amongst railway men and I do appeal to the Government of India to set up a wage-fixing machinery to eradicate the evils existing.

"I do appeal to the fellow workers delegates to support the poor Indian workers in their endeavour to get a living wage and better conditions.—Free Press.

MR. GIRI HONOURED AT GENEVA

GENEVA, June 1. (By Mail.)

The Secretariat of the Transport Workers' Federation entertained Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation which is federated to that body, at a luncheon at Geneva to which were invited all the representatives of the other railway workers throughout Europe.

The function was a grand success and the various representatives gave their experiences relating to conditions obtaining in different countries.

Mr. Giri has been requested by different organisations of railwaymen and Trade Unions to visit their headquarters and he hopes to tour the continent to study labour conditions.—Free Press.

HONOUR BENGAL'S POET LAUREATE

RESCUE BANKIM BABU'S HOUSE FROM E. B. RLY.

NAIHATI, June 18.

Presiding over the fifth session of the Bankim Chandra Literary Conference, held to-day, Mr. Tulsi Charan Goswami referred to the proposed acquisition of Bankim Babu's house by the Eastern Bengal Railway. He urged that steps should be taken immediately to rescue it out of their hands and a memorial should be raised in honour of the Bengal's Poet Laurete.

BANKIM BABU AND SCOTT.

Adverting to the comparison made by certain literary critics that Bankim Babu was a peer of Sir Walter Scott in literary style. Mr. Tulsi Charan Goswami deprecated the attitude of always weighing Eastern with the production of the West. Bankim Chandra was more to Bengal than Sir Walter Scott was to the English speaking people.—Free Press.

SIR FAZLI HUSSAIN AND "MUSLIM OUTLOOK

LAHORE, June 18.

Sir Fazli Hussain, Revenue Member, writing to the special founder's death Anniversary Number of the "Muslim Outlook" pays a tribute to Moulvi Abdul Huq and repudiates the allegation made in some quarters that it is his own paper. Sir Fazli says that the only foundation for this assertion is that the late founder consulted him before starting the paper. Sir Fazli Hussain disclaims any responsibility for what have appeared in the paper.—A. P.

STAMPED CHEQUE FORMS

SIMLA, June 19.

On a representation received from the various banks, including the Imperial Bank of India, the Government of India have circularised the provincial Governments and Stamp Departments that when stamped cheque forms are presented for cancellation, only the stamps should be obliterated and the forms returned to the banks during the transitional period.—Free Press.

ENDORSEMENTS ON DEMAND DRAFT

CALCUTTA, June 18.

In connection with the endorsement on demand drafts by banks, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce suggests with reference to the proposed amendment of the Act that it is advisable to wait till the present law is judicially interpreted in a way which may affect the banks' interests in an appreciable degree. The Chamber is of opinion that the law on the subject, as it stands, is quite adequate and no amendment is necessary.—A. P.

LATE MUNSHI ABDUL KARIM,

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY'S CONDOLENCE

LAHORE, June 19.

At a meeting of the Lahore Municipality, the President, Mr. Malik Mahomed Hussain proposed a resolution of condolence touching the death of Munshi Abdul Karim, a renowned citizen. The resolution was unanimously passed. It was also resolved to express their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.—Free Press.

SIREN ON MUNICIPAL HALL

TELEGRAPH OFFICE TO CONTROL

LAHORE, June 19.

The question of a suitable place for the siren which is already placed on the Telegraph Office was the subject of a lengthy discussion. On the suggestion of the Chief Engineer, the President proposed that it should be placed on the Municipal Hall and controlled automatically by the Telegraph Office. The proposition was eventually carried by a majority of votes. —Free Press.

DUKE OF YORK AT MALTA

FOUNDATION STONE OF NEW TOWN LAID.

RUGBY, June 18.

The Duke and Duchess of York had a great welcome at Malta yesterday. The "Renown" escorted by Destroyers and seaplanes arrived in the Grand Harbour amid the booming of salutes. Sir Ugo Mifsud, head of the Ministry, read the address of welcome when Their Royal Highnesses landed and the Duke and Duchess then motored to Valletta throughout crowded and decorated streets amid tremendous cheering. At the Governor's palace, the Duke invested Sir Ugo Mifsud with his badge as Knight Bachelor. After holding a levee in the famous frescoed hall, the Duke and Duchess motored up Strada Reale to lay the foundation stone of the new town which is being built on the site of the old fortification. This ceremony took place in an arena formed by high battlements of which thousands of people had gathered. Their Royal Highnesses again had an enthusiastic reception.—B. O. W.

RAIN SPOILS CRICKET

CHAPMAN'S 38 BOUNDARIES

BUTTERWORTH SAVES OXFORD.

LONDON, June 18.

Rain interfered with the majority of first-class cricket matches, which commenced to-day. The following are the closing scores:—

Middlesex vs. Yorkshire:—At Lord's: Yorkshire 81 (Haig seven for 33; Durston three for 27.) Middlesex 83 for three

Surrey vs. Oxford University:—At Oval; Oxford 200 for eight (R. Butterworth 98 not out).

Essex vs. Hampshire:—At Chelmsford: Essex 260 (Russell 127; Claude Ashton 86; Utley six for 71) Hampshire 39 for one.

Sussex vs. Warwickshire:—At Horsham: Sussex 480 for six (Tate 72; Cook 84; Bowley 176; A. H. Gilligan 63 not owut).

Northamptonshire vs. Gloucester:—At Northampton: Northants 92 (Parker five for 56; Mills five for 41:) Gloucester 194 for six (Bloodworth 57 not out).

Derbyshire vs. Somerset:—At Chesterfield: Derby 213 (Bowden 90) Somerset four for one.

Kent vs. Lancashire:—At Maidstone; Kent 441 (Chapman 260; Legge 101; Tyldesley five for 94) Lancashire 13 for no wicket.

Glamorgan vs. Worcester:—At Pontypridd; Worcester 64 for four. Further play was abandoned owing to rain.

Notts vs. Leicester:—At Nottingham: Notts 286 for six (Whysall 84; Payton 70 not out).

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

Chapman's great innings overshadowed everything to-day. He gave sparkling exhibition for five minutes over three hours. He scored 260, including five sixes and 33 fours out of a total of 387. With Legge who hit 14 fours, he added 284 in two hours and 25 minutes. When Yorkshire were 48 for four, Haig's analysis was 12 overs, five maidens, 16 runs and fur wickets. The remaining wickets fell at following total: 52, 61, 71, 72, and 77. Haig's final analysis was 18 overs: six maidens, 33 runs and seven wickets. Butterworth proved a sterling saviour for Oxford, who were 32 for five. Tate was most lively and hit three sixes and eight fours. Bowley's score of 176, which included one six and 24 fours was made in ten minutes less than four hours. Hampshire's new amateur played pilot-officer, Utley came off with six wickets for 71. Lee and Russell completed their first 1,000 runs for the season. Gloucester were 32 for six, but Bloodworth rescued them.—Reuter's Special.

TENNIS AT MANCHESTER

AMERICA BEATS BRITAIN

LONDON, June 18.

In Lawn-tennis at Manchester America beat Britain by five matches to nil. Tilden beat Higges 6/4 6/3 6/2. Hunter beat Greig 6/1 7/5 6/8 8/6.—Reuter's Special.

In the Anglo-American Lawn-Tennis match on the Davis Cup Lines at Manchester, Hunter beat Higgs 7/5, 3/6, 9/7, 6/4. Tilden beat Greig 6/0, 6/0 6/2.—Reuter's Special.

WOMEN'S ATHLETICS

MISS EDWARDS BEATS WORLD'S RECORD

LONDON, June 18.

At women's inter-club athletics at Stamford Bridge, Miss Edwards (Middlesex) ran a furlong in 26 seconds, beating the world's record by one-fifth of a second.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

FINANCIAL POSITION

CALCUTTA, June 18.

It is understood the Calcutta University is likely to be faced with a deficit of 130,000 rupees in the next three years.

Mr. C. C. Biswas has, in this connection, given notice of a resolution for appointing a committee of 7 members of the Senate to explore all possible ways of increasing the income and reducing the expenditure of the University so as to balance the budget.

Interviewed by a "Statesmen" representative, a prominent educationist said there was no way of reducing the deficit except by increased taxation on students in the shape of enhanced fees for examinations.

The income of the University had dwindled down, and when the grant of 257,000 by the Government expires in 1920 after five years, the whole position will have to be reviewed.—Free Press.

"Tarun Rajasthan" reports one Kansingh of Bundi Mounted Force who had approached the Political Agent, Major Pritchard against his summary dismissal from the service and confiscation of his property has been placed in custody since May 3 immediately after the Major's transfer to Bharatpur.—Free Press.

It is reported from Bundi that the State Council have demanded security for good behaviour from Haribullabha Sharma without assigning any reason.—Free Press.

BATH ISLAND MYSTERY

POLICE SECURE CLUE FROM A EUROPEAN.

KARACHI, June 18.

Further sensational developments have occurred in connection with the finding of a woman's body near the rocks at Bath Island last Thursday night. Before the body was removed to the mortuary it was noticed that a large number of stones almost hid the head from view. Experts have now decided that these stones were carefully and thoughtfully placed there by some person or persons.

The police have secured an important clue from a European gentleman who alleges that he saw a soldier wearing the band uniform of the Sherwood Foresters placing stones over the upper portion of the body, probably with a view to shielding it from public gaze. Accompanying him was another soldier some yards away who assured the European gentleman that he would report the finding of the body to the police that evening. Apparently the soldier never did so. About 50 yards from the scene of the body a piece of purple cloth was found about half a yard long which corresponded in colour and texture to the cloth wrapped round the woman's body.

The medical evidence is not very helpful owing to the fact that the body is in an advanced state of decomposition. It is probable, however, that the viscera will be sent to the Government Chemical Analyser to-day for examination. Both the Harbour and Cantonment police are carrying on extensive investigations with a view to clearing up the mystery.—A. P.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JUNE 20TH.

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: GEMINI ("JEMMY.")

If to-day is the day on which, in the past near or dim, you first saw the light of the day the astrological signs give out that you possess peculiar traits which it would be very difficult even for your very intimate friends (barring some friends of the fair sex only) to make out. In fact you are a regular Chinese puzzle much more difficult than an ordinary cross-word puzzle or the British puzzle in the personage of Lord Birkenhead, or even the local puzzle, Srijut Narayan Rao Kulkarny. You are extremely reticent, even beating the proverbial cunning old "feller," the owl, who we are told, spoke very little, "the less he spoke the more he heard, the more he heard the less he spoke and wrote," etc. Some of your friends will very charitably give you the sobriquet of "the modern Sphinx." Naturally, therefore, there is no room for you in politics, where Messrs. Noisy Pokers, Blow-own-Trumpeters, and Co... Unltd. generally succeed, barring, of course, a few notable exceptions who thrive on their intrinsic worth, but they could be easily counted on a lady's finger (not the vegetable, mind you). The line that could be recommended to you as the one in which you could shine out like the bright evening star is the medical profession in which the more the patients prattle, whine and interpellate, the less vocal you can become, with surer, safer, and remarkable results. The most successful doctors are those who are recognised as "dummy doctors" ("dummy", not meaning in its perverted sense) since they are seldom found guilty of misdirections, misrepresentations or overprescriptions, when some stubborn patients fail to respond to their nostrums and seek the celestial abode. At home also your golden silence will prove your haven of refuge. Knowing full well that you will at the most answer, in one word either "yes or "no", like the Home Member of Councils in India to interpellations of even 20 or 40 lines, your better half will be very sparing in her questionnaire, though at times you will have to be vocal when you have to grumble at bad cooking, bad supervision, and the use of worse ingredients, in the preparation of your food.

RAJA OF TIRWA.

GUILTY OF CORRUPT PRACTICES?

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

According to the "Pioneer" correspondent, in the Farrukhabad Legislative Council election case, Raja Tirwa and six of his workers have been called upon by the Election Tribunal to show cause why they should not be mentioned in the Report, as guilty of corrupt practices.—A. P.

AN INSULT TO INDIA.

COLOUR BAR IN SCOTLAND

SECRETARY OF STATE'S WEEK-KNEED APOLOGIA

MR. BUCHANAN'S SHARP REJOINDER

LONDON, June 1 (By Mail.)

An Indian publicist now in London, writes to the Free Press of India:

I would request the public attention to Hansard's report of the debate on the adjournment motion, moved yesterday, by Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., to discuss the colour bar against Indians at Edinburgh.

NO MORE THAN LIP-SYMPATHY.

It is as clear as crystal from the debate that, since the ban is not on individuals but on the Indian community as a whole, the authorities are not really without a remedy if only they have the will. The licensing authority has only to withdraw the licenses from these licensees of restaurants and dance halls who ban a whole community from a public place and the recalcitrant managers will be brought to their knees. There are precedents for such action. The French authorities when confronted with a colour bar against the Negroes, who were as much French citizens as any one else, had recourse to the withdrawal of licenses. If a colour bar were attempted against Englishmen in India, the Home Government will lose no time to bring pressure on the Government of India. But the victims in this case are Indians, the subjects of a subordinate branch of the British administration. The Indian people would not retaliate. The Indian Government would not raise its voice of protest. Mr. Saklatvala has protested. He has been given lip-sympathy and told politely not to expect more, although Mr. Saklatvala had the backing of legal opinion, a special correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian" and some of his colleagues in the House of Commons. It was first South Africa to proclaim Indian inferiority because of colour. It is now in the heart of Britain herself, that the Indian is told that he is taboo because of his colour. How long will India put up with this humiliation?

MISLEADING CABLE SUMMARIES.

The cable summaries are misleading. Here are a few relevant extracts from "Hansard" of the adjournment debate which will bear me out:

Motion made, and question proposed: "That this House do now adjourn".

Mr. Saklatvala: I beg to draw the attention of the House to what we now know as the notorious colour bar question introduced into Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland. It is really my intention to ask the House to help the Ministers to put an end to a practice which is extremely obnoxious. The last time I raised this question there was some doubt as to the powers of the Ministers, or of any of the authorities, to interfere in what looked like an absolutely private affair, but, since then certain points have arisen which make me hopeful that, with the expressed opinion of this House and with representation of the India Office on the matter, the authorities can take some kind of action which may at least stifle this new evil which is growing up in this country. The last time, I raised this question, the Secretary of State for Scotland gave a reply, and, following on that reply, the Under Secretary of State for India wrote to me to say that he had nothing to add. When I approached him again to discuss some possible suggestion, he wrote to me again to point out that he still felt that he was equally helpless.

NO RIGHT TO EXCLUDE.

Following that correspondence, my attention was drawn to a paragraph in "The Manchester Guardian". It was not an editorial opinion, but some responsible person was writing to say that, on the authority of police officials, no restaurant had the power to refuse admission to customers unless, of course, they were objectionable when seeking entrance. There never had been a single complaint of such a nature. The restaurants both licensed and unlicensed, according to this police official, never attempted to impose a colour bar. As regards licensed premises in the city, the position is similar. No premises had the right to exclude customers on account of racial origin, and the police themselves would be the first to pursue inquiries if any fact, showing that such was being done, came to light. Before I raised this question last time, there was evidence that at least two restaurants in the city of Edinburgh were guilty of what we may term this indiscretion. I have also sought legal advice from competent lawyers in Edinburgh, and they mention four dance places and two restaurants. They say those restaurants are also licensed for dancing purposes. None of the above is licensed for intoxicating liquor. The dancing licenses are issued by the Co-operation under local Acts and the legal point is, whether the license is such that they are bound to admit all comers. There can be no doubt that the licensees will have the right to refuse admission to any individual, but it is quite another point when they endeavour to exclude a community. This, however, depends upon the power of the local authority under their Acts, and so on. The same firm of lawyers wrote that they had investigated these licenses. They say:

LEGAL OPINION.

"In our view, the licenses are granted by the Corporation to the licensee for the benefit of the public, and the licensee has no right, therefore, to exclude the public. No doubt, he could exclude any individual member, but certainly not a whole community."

SAME AS AMERICAN LYNCHING OF NEGROES.

I am also informed that the same nefarious practice is being imitated in some other places, such as Dundee, Aberdeen and Glasgow. This practice, which has been introduced in Scotland, is that obnoxious practice of the same kind that we hear about in America, in the lynching of Negroes and so on. I appeal to the House to put it down with as strong a hand as possible, because, otherwise, it would be imaginable that the India, Africa and the West Indies might persecute the White populations in those countries.

OBJECT OF THE MOTION.

My sole object in bringing this question before this House, and not bringing it up in private correspondence is to satisfy the people of India, Africa and the West Indies, that this House does not encourage such an idea and that all the best elements of Scottish life do not encourage it. Now that it is possible to have the position tackled by some authority, Parliamentary or Municipal, I should like both the Under-Secretary and the Secretary for Scotland to give their assistance to this House in suppressing the evil.

WHAT THE SCOT THINKS ABOUT IT.

Dr. Drummond Shiels: As an Edinburgh member, I should like to say a word before the Secretary of State for Scotland replies. I have no complaint to make about the Hon. Member for North Battersea raising this question, but Endinburgh as a result, has had an imputation cast upon it which it hardly deserves. I regret, the action of these proprietors of dancing halls and restaurants. They are, however, private people and, in the first place, they are running establishments for commercial purposes. If they find that those commercial purposes are advanced by excluding or placing restrictions on certain patrons, they doubtless consider, they have a right to do so, from the commercial point of view. It will be noticed that these cases always have reference on the establishments where dancing takes place, but this is largely a part of the larger question of the relations of the sexes in this country with those of other races. Whatever may be our opinions upon that, the question of inferiority does not necessarily arise and I think the Hon. Member will agree that there are members of other races who would have the same scruples and the same reservations as a number of people have in this country in regard to these matters.

COSMOPOLITAN EDINBURGH.

I would like to point out, however, that as regards Edinburgh as a whole, the attitude of these people does not represent the feeling of the citizens. Edinburgh has been, both as a city, and especially in its university, cosmopolitan, and has welcomed students from every part of the Empire and from every part of the world. As regards the university, there is perfect academic and social equality between all races. The Edinburgh Indian Association is actively supported by some of the chief citizens of Edinburgh who give lectures in their rooms and engage in social life with the members. The Indian Association of Edinburgh has recently given a number of dramatic entertainments which have been largely attended by Edinburgh people and which were much applauded both by Edinburgh Press and the public.

The Indians of Edinburgh also run a cricket team which has regular fixtures with the most prominent cricket teams in Edinburgh, and there is no inequality of any kind in that connection. While, as I have said, this question, forms part of a larger question which we as an Empire will need to go into at no distant date, I say, there is no city in the Empire which shows a better feeling in regard to our fellow-subjects of other races than does Edinburgh. I only desire to say this because imputations have been made, not by Hon. Member for North Battersea himself, but as a result of his raising this question, which in my opinion are undeserved.

MILD APOLOGIA.

The Secretary of State for Scotland (Sir John Gilmour): The Hon. Member who raised this question, put a question to me not long ago, when I told him that I really saw no way in which I could officially intervene in this problem. I cannot say that to-night either from what the Hon. Member has said or from such enquiries as I have been able to make, there is any official action which I can take. I pointed out, that however much one may regret what has been done, it is really a matter for those who run these particular places. The Hon. Member said it is clear that, of the six places which are in question, four are dance halls pure and simple and two are restaurants in which dancing takes place. I understand from the Hon. Member that there is no question of a license for intoxicants being concerned. Under these circumstances, the question of right of exclusion could not come in.

MAKE REPRESENTATION.

What I would say to the Hon. Member and those who are interested in this problem is, that I imagine that when the question of licensing these places by the local authority arises, they should represent to the authority the views which have been expressed, and no doubt, the authority may take them into consideration. I do not know what are the actual powers which are in their hands. On that point, I am not expressing an opinion, but I think, we may rest assured that throughout the country, as a whole, there is none of that extreme racial antipathy which has been suggested. I hope, we may find, that such expression as has been given to this problem in this House, may have an ameliorating effect upon this problem.

INSULT TO A COLONY.

Mr. Buchannan: I do not know the local Government of Edinburgh, but in Glasgow, the body responsible for licensing, is the Magistrate, and I assume, it is the same in Edinburgh. It is always competent for any group of citizens to make representations to the licensing authorities, but is it not possible for the Secretary of State to make representations to them? I have known cases where an individual may be banned from entering a place, and that might be desirable from the public point of view, but this is the first time that this has been done to a race, and, therefore, a totally different question is raised. This is an insult to a Colony of ours, and in my opinion, it is the duty of the Secretary of State to act.

FLEA OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP!

It is all very well to say that in this case, only dance halls and restaurants are concerned, and for the Hon. Member for East Edinburgh (Dr. Shiels) to say that they are privately owned and their owners have the right to do it. Are we to assume that he would say the same of trams if they are privately owned? The railways, too, are privately owned. Would it be correct in that case? It appears to me that the Secretary of State ought to make representations. There is nothing to hinder him from doing so, as the chief officer of Scotland. Representations by two or three isolated individuals would not have any great weight; but if the Secretary of State were to take up this matter with the Magistrates and let it be known that, in his opinion, this was an insult to India, it would have a bad effect upon our prestige, it would be very helpful.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY'S DOING.

The Presbysters, at their annual meeting, asked that something similar should be done, and I hope, the Secretary of State, will consider the points,—and not only consider it, but make, if possible, joint representations with the Under-Secretary of State for India. If that were done, the whole thing would be wiped out quite easily. We often hear in this House about things which have been done to Britishers abroad, of so-called insults, and in those cases, a representative of this country always makes representations to the authorities concerned. In this case, it would be a becoming act and one which would raise the credit of the Secretary of State. The licensing authorities are his particular friends. Three-fourths of them are Conservatives. They are not likely to pay the same attention to their opponents. I hope, the Secretary of State for Scotland will, for the sake of his own party—because it is his party who are doing this—see that their good name is cleared.

Mr. Maxton: The Rt. Hon. gentleman, in his reply said that he could not do anything officially. Are we to understand from that that he is proposing to do something unofficially to remedy this awkward state of affairs?

It being half-past eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without the question being put, pursuant to the Standing Order.—Free Press.

DORIOT SPRINGS A SURPRISE

DRAMATIC APPEARANCE ON PARIS PLATFORM

LONDON, June 18.

Paris—M. Doriot sprung into prominence owing to the Government announcement of the 16th June, that he would be arrested on crossing the frontier on his return from China where he was delivering Communist speeches. At the eleventh hour, however M. Doriot availed himself of the right of appeal to the Court of Cassation against the sentence, thereby suspending Administrative action. The accused deputy, meanwhile, reached Paris and made a sensational appearance at a large Communist Party meeting last night, where he advanced on the platform took off the jacket and greeted the audience with rolled-up shirt-sleeves. He delivered a speech on the Chinese Revolution and the syndicalist movement in China.—Reuter.

TOWARDS SPIRITUAL REVIVAL.

SRI ANANTHACHARYA SWAMI'S EFFORTS

RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

The Religious Conference organised under the auspices of the New Hindu Temple of Shri Venkateshwar, Fanaswadi was held on Thursday, the 16th instant at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall. The hall was full and great scholars of the South and North attended the Conference. Rajaguru Maharaj of Rewa and Mahant of Rajagopala Mutt of Puri adorned the occasion with their presence. Mr. Chakravarti, Secretary to His Holiness the Jagadaguru Srimad Anantacharya Swamiji Maharaj in welcoming the audience to the Conference referred in racy and elegant terms to the necessity of a Religious Conference for modern India and appealed to the public to cooperate with H. H. the Jagadguru Maharaj who after thirty years' tour all over India and the consequent study of Indian conditions had thought it fit to start a movement which in the speaker's opinion meant the spiritual Renaissance in India and marked the first steps of a great future for this land.

STUDY OF VEDANTA.

His Holiness the Jagadguru opened the Conference with a splendid speech on the Principles of a Universal Religion and the cardinal points of soul realisation and god-realisation. To an audience that heard him with rapt attention His Holiness announced his programme of work on behalf of Temple for the spiritual awakening of the country and the direct methods he would adopt to achieve his ideal. His Holiness said that he would found a Sanskrit Academy and a Spiritual Congress as permanent adjuncts to the Temple and would start propaganda for the dissemination of the great truths of Indian seers and sages through journalistic and missionary activities. He added that a fresh stimulus would be given to the study of Vedanta, showing to the civilised world how the evolution of thought has progressed from the Sankhya doctrines to the Vedanta passing through the six systems of Philosophy known as the Shaddarshana Schools. His Holiness concluded by exhorting the audience to live the theories they have been taught from their cradle to fully appreciate the significance of Hindu culture and lead the country in its onward march towards perfection.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed and carried out unanimously:

That this meeting of Sanatana Dharmis should draw the kind attention of the Municipal Corporation and the Police Commissioner of Bombay to the undesirability of allowing women of easy virtue to infest the quarters where the newly built Temple of Shri Venkateshwar is situated. Further, this meeting also insists upon the desirability of removing the liquor and toddy shops in the vicinity of the Temple as they are a source of constant annoyance to the devotees of the Temple gathered together for prayer and service.

(2) That the name of the Road on which the Temple is situated be changed from Fanaswadi into Venkateshwar Wadi and necessary steps be taken to approach the proper authorities to effect the same.

(3) That a Sanskrit Academy be established as an annexe to the Temple to teach lessons in Practical Religion and Philosophy.

(4) That a spiritual congress be founded as an adjutant to the Temple to confer with the several scholars of the Yoga School and give a special impetus to the Dhana Yoga which alone has the potentiality of proving beyond doubt the truths about soul-realisation and god-realisation.

(5) That a newspaper company called Bharatod Bhodaka Newspaper Company Ltd., be founded the main object being to edit a Hindi daily and an English authoritative monthly to disseminate the great truths on Vedanta and Religion.

After the above resolutions were passed Mr. V. D. Rishi delivered a thrilling speech on spiritualism and exhibited several photos of departed spirits through lantern slides.

With Jaya Gosh and Jagadguru Maharajaki jai, the Conference came to a close.

THE SCHOOLS COMMITTEES ADMINISTRATION

(Continued from Page 6.)

who thus secure the support of some of the influential and active members of the Committee should consider themselves in a privileged position and try to behave in a manner which may be subversive of discipline? Have any decisions been reconsidered by the Committee owing to the interest taken by some of its members in the cases of teachers?

'2) What are the principles on which buildings to be rented for the Municipal schools are selected by the Committee? Do any of the members take special interest in this matter? Are any members of the Committee themselves landlords or friends of landlords, of any of the buildings used for schools? Are there instances on record of there having been special agreements which have unduly benefitted the respective landlords and put the Municipality to heavy and unnecessary expenditure? Are there recent instances in which school buildings have been changed without looking to the convenience, comfort and health of the school children?

(3) Are there any members of the Committee who are interested in any aided schools? Have any schools backed by these members been given special grants-in-aid over and above the usual grants? If so, do those schools deserve this special treatment because of their merit and will other equally deserving schools be accorded the same special treatment? Is it at all desirable that members of the Corporation having personal interest in schools should be on the Committee and thus be in a position to intimidate the Secretary whose duty it is to supervise schools receiving grants-in-aid from the Municipality?

(4) It is provided in the bye-laws relating to the Schools Committee as framed and adopted by the Municipal Corporation by their Resolution No. 3642 dated 6th September, 1917, that each member of the Committee shall visit each Municipal School within the Ward or Wards assigned to him at least once in every six months, and shall record his visit in a book to be specially kept for the purpose. Is this rule regularly followed? Do the Committee call for reports of such visits from the members and do the members of the Corporation see to it that the members elected by them to serve on the Schools Committee attend to this part of their duties?

(5) It is also provided in the same bye-laws that the Schools Committee shall, wherever practicable, appoint a local Committee in each Ward where the schools are located, consisting of respectable local residents both male and female, and every local Committee thus appointed should be requested to visit the schools in their Ward during school hours as often as they think fit, and record such remarks concerning them as they shall deem proper in a book to be called the "Visitors' Book". Has the Committee appointed any such local Committee in any of the Wards? If not, is it because they are jealous of their authority and afraid of letting light from outside into their administration?

In view of the resolution passed at the instance of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar and supported by Mr. L. R. Tairsee in the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on 18th October 1926, and which was to the effect that a Committee be appointed to report what statutory changes in the constitution and powers of the Schools Committee are necessary, I would like to suggest to the Corporation to take up this question as soon as possible and to introduce such changes in the constitution of the Committee as would facilitate the administration of the schools in the direction of efficiency and eliminate the undesirable influences which at present hinder progress. We have at present too many masters meddling with every small detail. What democracy demands is not such meddling in each and everything, but an efficient control over the policy and general conduct. Real control is quite different from meddlsomeness. Now practically, the Committee is an executive body which it ought not to be. Had it been instead a controlling body, it would have been able to hold the Secretary responsible for the efficiency of the schools. The Corporation which is the general controlling body has delegated its powers to the Committee, so far as matters educational are concerned, reserving the final authority to itself. This is a kind of division of labour which is quite necessary, but having armed the Committee with the executive powers almost in every detail, the Corporation has placed temptations before the members of the Committee and reduced the Secretary to the position of a cipher. Too many masters and efficiency can never go together. This is indeed democracy with a vengeance. An atmosphere of meddlesomeness can never be conducive to good discipline and efficiency cannot be attained without discipline. I do not know why the Secretary should not have the same powers as are possessed by the Administrative Officer who is the Chief Executive Officer of the School Board in the mofussil. You cannot hold a man responsible unless you give him sufficient powers. You may exercise control over him in a reasonable way and sack him, if you do not find him up to the mark.

Recently there was a proposal from the Secretary before the Corporation for getting the Schools administration inspected by two educationists in the Government Service named by him. That proposal was turned down, mainly because it was looked upon as an interference from outside. Strictly speaking, there was no question of interference. The Secretary could have done better in not naming persons, and especially those in Government Service. We have got a number of educationists in Bombay who are not Government servants, and a small Committee consisting of two or three such educationists would have been quite advisable. There is no reason why the members of the Schools Committee and those of the Corporation should fight shy of such a proposal. I do not believe all these ladies and gentlemen are experts in education. If they do not look to their own fancied dignity only and really care for progress in education, they should welcome such a proposal. So far as my information goes, efficiency and discipline in the Bombay primary schools are much lower than in the mofussil. Self-sufficiency would not save our city fathers from their responsibility to the young generation.—Yours, etc.,

"PRO BONO PUBLICO".

"TAKE YOUR PART IN STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM"

(Continued from page 7.)

ism at this stage by an outsider would not be right and it must be left to the authorities of the University to devise or modify the various scheme in the light of experience gained.

MISSION OF LADY GRADUATES.

I would like to say a few words in particular to the lady graduates about higher education. In addition to those who have taken their degree this year there are already forty-two graduates. The majority are engaged in the work of education. A few are already taking active part in civic affairs. This is as it should be. But to the lady graduates, not only of this but of other Indian Univerities, I say that you must remember, as I have no doubt you do remember, that you have received this education not only for your own benefit but for the enfranchisement and the advancement mainly of your sex. If you and those who are being educated here bear in mind the disabilities of your sex and if you have a clear conception of them you will not rest day and night till you see that education of the right kind is imparted to all your sisters so that by your joint efforts all these disabilities might be removed. Graduates, remember that the women's movement and this Women's University is a part of it, is a world movement.

There are many who think that the only true womanly sphere of work is the governance of home: that a woman's true function is service to her parents, her husband and children. They dislike the tendency of the age to equality between man and woman. They regard every reform which gets rid of any distinction as a blow to woman's rightful influence and to well-being of society and equality as subversion of Divine law. If widowed or unmarried, she should devote herself to her relatives, the poor and the afflicted and some are willing to let them become teachers, writers, painters, sculptors, milliners and spinners but they dread woman's entry into politics. While I agree that your education should not only unfit you but make you better-fitted to perform all the work which has been regarded as peculiarly your own, I do not think that in future you should be confined to those spheres of life. You are not to be an appendage to your husband or any body else. Your education should not be intended to make you a helpmate of your husband any more than your husband's education should be intended to make him your helpmate. Let those think that you should be confined to your work in your homes look round. In America, in Europe, the woman are claiming equal rights with men. In Australia also the fight is being carried on with success. You have no doubt heard of what is being done in Turkey for women. The purdah has disappeared, though not without some opposition. Even in Russia the purdah has disappeared among the Musalmans except in a few remote villages. Musalman boys and girls sit together at their lessons in the schools. I trust in course of time separate girls' schools and colleges will disappear in India also and women will insist upon being treated on the same footing with men. In China the women are moving. The widow of Sun Yat Sen who shares not only her husband's ideals and spirit, but his scholarship and wide experience, is the head of the movement. Her words are remarkable. "Our struggle is not bounded by the Chinese shores and boundaries. It is a world struggle. Chinese women must take part in the struggle for freedom of all the oppressed people of the world." So I tell you that you must take your part in the struggle for freedom. Look at the reults already attained in China. The same lady said that while she was in an American College "Freedom for American women seemed just round the corner; for Chinese women it seemed a distant, almost a foolish dream." But she continued, "I was wrong, strong as were the chains that bound the women of China only a few years ago, they have been broken. Our randmothers may have been 500 years behind the women of America, but our daughters will be 50 years ahead. Chinese women, under the Kuomintang, are wiping out countries." Are you and the women of India alone to sit idle; won't you take your proper place in the fight for women's freedom? First you have to get rid of everything that consecrates you to men's lust. The traffic in women must be got rid of. After the recent revelations in Calcutta and Bombay I need not dwell further on this matter. On this question you have got all the civilised world on your side. The question is only one of time but without your open and united endeavour it may take a long time for the evil to disappear. Our laws and social customs which require or promote or tolerate early marriages are based upon the same notion of women existing for pleasure of man. We must get rid of it and for that purpose raise the age of consent; marriage or consummation of marriage must come later in life. In this matter you may have to encounter the opposition of the so-called orthodox India. That opposition is regrettable. Foreigners may hesitate to support us as they take it to be a religious question. The Government of India with the extreme solicitude for our ancient customs which stand in the way of our progress may not render much assistance. It rests for you therefore to support movements of this character with all your strength. I will not trouble you with all the other questions in which women elsewhere are interesting themselves I will satisfy myself with drawing your attention to what is being done elsewhere. In one country now an "illegitimate child" does not exist, a child because of its existence is "ipso facto" legitimate, and entitled to the same right as the child of parents who are married. A woman has not only a legal right to her own property but also to half the property conjointly accumulated during marriage. Marriages are regarded as civil contracts. Persons who have been, or are, in actual marital relations without being legally married have the same legal responsibilities so far as the duties of the married couple to one another and to their children are concerned, the object of this being to protect the interests of women and children. Persons who desire to marry have to show proof that they are cognisant of the health of the other party, particularly with regard to venereal diseases, tuberlosis etc., all this is intended for women's benefit. Again you are undertakikng the duty of motherhood not only in your own interests but also in national interests. You should be secured against any consequences detrimental to yourself on account of any physical disability to it. As mothers you must have at least equal rights with the father over your children with reference to custody, guardianship, marriage.

NATURE OF THE TASK.

I do not mean to say that you should attempt to carry out all this now or in the near future. If you have in view not your own individual advancement, but to **determination to devote yourself to the good of others, of your sex, you are bound** to achieve great results though your success may not be apparent to you. You may not enter the promised land, you may not even see it but the struggle will be continued by others and eventual success is certain. It may be, long after we are all dead and gone. But if you bear in mind the nature of the task before you will educate yourselves and others and carry on the struggle with that determination, energy which will ensure success. From us males you will encounter no opposition but you will have every support, and it is in the hope that the womanhood of India will soon take its right place along with the women of the other races that this movement has been started and supported and may the guardian angels who preside over the destinies of the world support us to bring about the desired consummation.

After a vote of thanks to Sir Sankaran Nair proposed by Mr. Balak Ram, the Law Member of the Bombay Government, had been carried with acclamation, the proceedings of the Convocation terminated.

THE TARIFF BOAR DAND LABOUR

(Continued from page 6.)

his own economic position, and in that of his class. Nothing weakens his class more than competition in output between man and man in the factory, or for work between the man inside and his comrade outside. The question of the strength and solidarity of the group of workers is so important that men will often make considerable economic sacrifices to prevent the destruction of their solidarity (e.g. in strikes against the employment of non-unionists.)

This is also the root of "ca-canny" or slowing-down of production by the workers. It is often argued that on a "long view", ca-canny is a bad policy for the workers to adopt. It is not so, for the worker's "long-view" is different from the Capitalist's. The Capitalist looks forward to a prosperous industry under his control. The worker looks forward to the strengthening of his class, with the ultimate object of establishing his control.

This being so, how can the workers treat the various recommendations of the Report? Those which are aimed simply at increasing the output per man, he can have nothing to do with, at present. In existing conditions, nothing but a rather drastic reduction of costs can appreciably widen the market and allow for absorption of the labour which would be displaced. The meaning of increasing the output per man is almost certainly increased unemployment.

UNEMPLOYMENT: A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

It is untrue to say that unemployment is not serious in India. Practically every walk of life, especially agriculture, to which all displaced workers are supposed to return, is overcrowded. After the great strike of 1925, all mills had as many hands as they wanted in two or three weeks.

So the workers can have no hesitation in rejecting the proposals to increase the number of spindles per spinner, and looms per weaver and to extend the system of piece-rates. They will similarly be justified in opposing the introduction of automatic attachments on looms (which, it is expected, will enable one man to deal with 6 looms instead of 2).

Workers will also look with suspicion upon the idea of beginning work at 6.30 instead of 7 a.m., so that a regular half-hour can be given for the morning meal. This only means longer hours of actual work, and more rigid discipline in the factory. On the other hand the proposal to minimise the effects of absenteeism by employing regularly 5 of 10 per cent. more men than are required, is one which workers will not object to. It will not weaken, but rather strengthen their position as a whole. The recommendations in regard to fines, and the elimination of corruption in recruiting will be welcomed by them, and technical education also, in so far as it affects labour. Standardisation of wages will not be opposed, if it is done honestly, in co-operation with the Unions, and is not made a cover for reductions.

It is different, however, with regard to housing and welfare work. It is recommended that more attention than in the past should be devoted to these things, especially in times of prosperity. As M. N. M. Joshi ("The Trade Union Movement in India" says: "as at last some employers start welfare work in order to keep away their employees from trade unions, the natural suspicion which already exists in the minds of the trade unionists about such activities is still further strengthened." (p.30) and "If the workers are dependent upon their employers for housing, education of the children, (etc.), the unions will be greatly weakened in their fight with the employer.....From the point of view of the workers, therefore, welfare work by employers is a soure of weakness outweighing the benefit which the workers may enjoy from it." (p.31.)

Even if it is conducted equally by all the employers, under State compulsion, the suspicion will inevitably remain, as the worker's expecience is that the State is just as hostile to his real interests as the ordinary employer, and in fact differs from the ordinary employer only in being more far-sighted and more powerful.

The owners may, therefore begin their welfare work, but it is to be expected that the results they expect, in more contented workers, and consequently greater output, will not materialise.

INDIAN ART GOODS AND CURIOS

MR. BARVE'S SUGGESTIONS

SIMLA, June 16.

Mr. D. B. Barve, Indian Artware Merchants, Poona City has forwarded to the Associated Press copy of a letter he has addressed to the Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India. In the course of this letter he says that he had the opportunity to participate in the British Empire Exhibition held at Wembly in London during its both sessions in 1924 and 1925 and that he had gone to America last year to participate in the American International Exposition held at Philadelphia. Besides these exhibitions he had also visited Paris Exhibition of Decorative Arts, British Industries Fair and Toronto Fair. As one who has been in the Indian artware and studied these national and international exhibitions from a business point of view, he "observes "I have come to this conclusion that there is immense field for artware business in Europe, America, Australia and Canada, provided this business is conducted on Western lines. For this purpose regular propaganda amongst producers and suppliers is necessary. The chief difficulty lies in the fact that when merchants propose to open such business lines in these countries they have to face innumerable difficulties from local Governments. Thus to help the propaganda as well as to remedy the local grievances there should be established some Government agency to do this work. In fact, Indian Trade Commissioners or commercial attaches should be appointed in different parts. As I am mainly concerned with Indian art goods I do not wish to cross my limits. This much I can say with my personal experience as well as with that of my other colleagues who were particiapants in some of these exhibitions that it is high time for the Government to look into the matter with a view to help this trade."

PROVISION FOR COMMERCIAL ATTACHES.

"The Trade Commissioner for India who is sitting in London is at too long a distance and hence if he is supplied with some Indian art business expert, the latter can do a good deal to help him in this particular activity. I learnt from the Indian Merchants Chamber that that body has been continuously asking for the last so many years, for Indian commercial attaches in foreign countries. So, I find no difficulty in the way of the Government making provision for such offices with the sanction of the Legislative bodies. In India there is terrible trade depression, industry is getting from bad to worse. Art line which has got some scope has its difficulties as mentioned above. Considering the seriousness of the situation new openings in different parts of the world should be made and that cannot be done wthout responsible persons moving as Government representatives in different countries and training Indian commercial people in that direction but such people should be mainly Indians possessing their people's confidence."—A. P.

FACILITIES FOR STEAMER PASSENGERS.

SUGGESTIONS TO PORT AUTHORITIES

The following is a copy of the report from the Honorary Joint Secretary, Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, to the President and members of the Executive Committee of the Association (regarding Item No. 159 of 14th April, 1927):

"I beg to report that on Monday, the 18th April 1927, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. Meyer Nissim, Husseinbhoy A. Lalji and Jivraj G. Nensey visited Princess Dock and Victoria Dock No. 14, to see the facilities provided by the Port Trust for the passengers coming and going to Cutch, Kathiawar, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

At Victoria Dock No. 14:—From where B. I. S. N. Company's steamers usually sail, a small portion of a godown is set aside as a waiting room where some benches are provided. But smell comes from the adjoining large part of the godown all sorts of corn and other merchandise is stored night and day. The wall between the godown and waiting room is open. The smell is unbearable in the morning because at night time the godowns are kept closed; besides, there is no proper light and ventilation. Passengers do not use this waiting room although steamers usually sail at 8 a.m. (S.T.) because the so-called waiting room and godowns are opened in the morning and as said above bad smell comes in the waiting room owing to the doors being closed for the night. There is no proper ventilation and light, nor fans in this part of the godown and the number of benches is not sufficient. The present waiting room in a godown is of no use to the public.

There are 8 latrines out of which 2 are reserved for ladies, 2 are for Europeans and 4 for Indians; also there are four urinals. On enquiries it is found that not more than half a dozen Europeans usually travel by these steamers for whom 2 latrines are reserved, while it is surprising that for nearly 600 Indians only 4 are provided. The present number is entirely insufficient for Indians and the number should be increased in proportion to those provided for the Europeans. Again the European passengers are generally cabin passengers, there are sufficient letrines on the steamer and they come only 10 or 15 minutes before the time of departure, benefit is very rare that they may be taking advantage of these latrines and urinals and there has hardly been any complaint received from them for provision of latrines.

At Princess Dock:—From where B. S. N. Company's steamers sail arrangements are somewhat better than at Victoria Dock No. 14. Here there is a shed and we found Hindu and Mahomedan Refreshment stalls provided in the shed and also the booking office. This big shed for passengers is provided with sufficient accommodation for passengers to keep their luggage with them, however the number of benches provided is not sufficient and it is not kept clean. The number of latrines is not sufficient also. There are again two latrines for ladies, 2 for Europeans and 4 for Indians. Hardly any European travels by B. S. N. Company's steamer still arrangements for 2 latrines is made for them while only 4 latrines are provided for 400500 Indian passengers.

The following improvement must be made at once by the Port Trust authorities until permanent waiting rooms are built.

At Victoria Dock No. 14—A special waiting room should be made in a shed to be built at once, which should be built upon the open space by the sides of the present godown No. 14 with good light and ventilation and there must be sufficient number of chairs, tables, benches and fans.

Arrangements should also be made to have Hindu and Mahomedan refreshment stalls and waterman in this shed and a booking office.

The number of latrines and urinals should be increased at once near this shed.

At Princess Dock:—More benches and fans should be supplied and the shed should be kept clean and the passage to the shed must be kept clean of cargoes.

The number of urinals and the number of latrines be increased at once near this shed.

We are pleased to note that at the Princess Dock Shed there were boards put up stating that "Coolies are free" i.e. the B. S. N. Company supplies coolies free of charge (for carrying passengers' luggage. The same arrangement prevails at Ballard Pier where P. and O. S. N. Company as well as B. I. S. N. Co. provide coolies free for passengers' luggage but it is surprising that there are no boards kept at Victoria Dock No. 14 that "Coolies are free." Enquiries should be made in this respect and suitable representation made.

MYSORE ASSEMBLY SESSION CONCLUDES.

NON-BRAHMAN MEMBERS' PROTEST.

MYSORE, June 19.

The budget session of the Mysore Assembly concluded to-day with a short sitting when official business was transacted. Consequent on Government's present attitude towards the Miller Committees recommendations for full representation of backward communities in public services, the non-Brahmin party, the strongest single party in the Assembly, went into opposition and voted against the Government to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation. Consideration of the Agriculturists Relief Bill was postponed to next session.—A. P.

ORTHODOXY RUNS AMOCK!

HOW THEY TREAT "DEPRESSED" CLASSES

RENDING TALES OF PERSECUTION

AJMER, June 18.

"Tarun Rajasthan" reports harrowing tales of persecution of a section of the depressed classes called Balais at the hands of the orthodox caste people and officials in Depalpur, Ujjain and Barnagar Parganas in Indore and Gwalior States. It is alleged that as a sequel to refusal of Balais to submit to Zamra Begar and other oppressive systems, they have been socially boycotted and forbidden the use of wells and at places their houses have been burnt and assaults committed on them. Zamra Begar is a highly barbourous custom under which Balais women are marched blindfolded round the village on Holi festival when caste people are stated to throw nasty rubbish over them, enjoying their screams and agonies till they become practically senseless. Several villages are reported to have been vacated by Balais who, assembled in a Conference, have condemned the prejudicial attitude of the local courts and demanded State inquiry and redress of their grievances.—Free Press.

SIND CENTRAL CO-OP, BANK LTD.

Below are given extracts from the 8th report by the Directors of Sind Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Karachi, which will be submitted before the annual general meeting to be held on 24th instant:

The Bank shows another year of progress all round. The working capital now is nearly 25 lakhs and had it not been for the limitations on our borrowing power, we could have progressed even further. It has become absolutely necessary that the subscribed capital of the Bank should be increased considerably for further progress in the interests of all concerned.

The working of the Bank for the last 8 years, is sufficient to guarantee a reasonable dividend and we appeal, therefore, to all co-operators to interest themselves in increasing the share capital of the Bank. With the growth of the Bank, progress of the whole co-operative movement is certain. It has been proposed to open 2 or 3 branches of the Bank during the year. There has been a further proposal to amalgamate all Banks. This was discussed at the conference of the cooperative banks held at Karachi in November last. The amalgamation scheme will shortly be placed before all the co-operators for their consideration with a view to ascertain the opinion of all concerned.

It is also proposed to have a Central Co-operative Sale Depot at Karachi for the produce of the members of the Sale Societies and also for the sale of agricultural implements and fertilisers. We invite all interested in the co-operative movement to share with us in th ework of progress in these directions. All the District Banks at Larkana, Sukkur, Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas and Tando Adam are going forward. Their maximum limit of credit with this Bank has been considerably increased and we take this opportunity of thanking the Directors, Managers and the staff of these Banks for their zeal and labour.

The creation of two Zamindari banks at Larkana and Mirpurkhas are welcome signs of growth, and we hope that the other districts will follow their example.

The idea of co-operative farms and societies is catching strongly in the Province especially with a vew to land being made available in the Sukkur Barrage area shortly.

The Bombay Provincial Bank has been a considerable source of guidance and inspiration to us.

This year's net profit after providing a sum of Rs. 6,492|11|10 in interest reserve account which now amounts to Rs. 10,492|11|10, being a provision for unrealised overdue interest on loans, has been Rs. 22,607|6|10. A sum of Rs. 920|2|6 was brought forward from last year's profit. The total divisible profit is therefore Rs. 28,527|9|4 and your Directors now propose that the amount to be disposed off as under: To be carried to Reserve Fund Rs. 7,000; To pay Dividend at 6 1|4 per cent. Rs. 14,037|1|8; To be carried to Co-operative Educatonal and Propaganda Fund Rs. 500; To be carried to Building Fund Rs. 2,000; To be carried to Bad Debts Reserve Rs. 2,000; To pay bonus to staff and aporentices Rs. 1,500; To be carried to next year's account Rs. 1,490|7|8. Total Rs. 28,527|9|4

VAGARIES OF POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Evidently something has happened to change the mentality of the Bombay Police, who objected to an elephant accompany the Shivaji Tercentenary Procession last month. For, on Sunday last they allowed a huge elephant to head the long procession which carried the idols to be installed in the new South Indian temple at Fanaswadi along such narrow and crowded roads as Kalbadevi and Fanaswadi. It is difficult to understand how the Tercentenary elephant could have caused obstruction and danger to traffic in such spacious localities as Gowalia Tank and Sandhurst roads. It is for the police now to justify their conduct.—Yours, etc.,

MYSTIFIED.

GLEANIVGS FROM URDU PRESS.

LALA HARKISHAN LAL'S NEW BANK

In the course of an editorial Mr. Parshotam Lal Soudhi tries to show that Government were in the wrong in forfeiting the issue of "Bande Mataram" dated the 11th May and concludes by requesting Government to withdraw their order. "But if the order of forfeiture," declares Mr. Soudhi, "is not withdrawn then an appeal will be lodged in the High Court against this illegal order of Government. The directors of "Bande Mataram" have already decided to prefer an appeal."

The Secretary, Bharatiya Shuddhi Sabha, Delhi, has received another threatening letter from some unknown person.—("Tej.")

In the course of an article in "Munadi," Khawja Hasan Nizami has given the same advice to Muslim women as has been offered by Dr. Moonje to Hindu women. He then says: "I hope that Muslims will start "akharas" and that Muslim women will also learn the use of sticks."

PEOPLE'S INSTALMENT BANK.

Lala Har Kishan Lal has started a new bank in Lahore which is named "the "People's Instalment Bank." The opening ceremony will very shortly be performed by Lala Malik Raj Bhalla. The main features of the Bank are that facilities will be afforded to the people to deposit amounts upto Rs. 600 to be handed over to the depositor on demand. This is done with a view to help poor people who want to save money for marriage and other purposes. The Bank will also advance small sums of money to poor people, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 1,000, at a nominal rate of interest. The idea underlying this scheme is to save the poor from the clutches of Kabulis and the Mahajans who extort exhorbitant interest from their debtors. Another feature is that only those persons will be employed in the Bank who are pensioners and cannot live within their income. This has been done with the purpose of doing away with unemployment to a certain extent. Full scheme will shortly be published in the newspapers.—("Bande Mataram.")

"We congratulate Sardar Kharak Singh, the uncrowned King of the Sikhs, on his release. We hope that the acts of sacrifice demonstrated by him in the jail will long be remembered. We further hope that his release will infuse a new life among the Akalis."—("Riyasat.")

"Zamindar" states that at the time of his death Maulana Girami was heard reciting a couplet of which the translation is as follows:—"O breezze, go to Iqbal and tell him that Girami is dead and you are still silent."

"Al-Balagh," Cairo, states that the Eyptian Government has taken the Azhar University under its control and that in future the Shaikh-ul-Jamea will be appointed by His Majesty the King, through the Prime Minister.—("Hamdard.")

"The demand made by the country about the Bengal detenus and other prisoners is not in any way improper. If Government possess any tangible proof against them, as they say they do, then what harm will result if they are tried in an open court of law? If Government continue to avoid trying them in a court of law, the discontent prevalent in the country will not abate in the least.—("Hamdard.")

"Al-Khalil" which is in existence for the last 28 years and is published thrice a week, is removed to Meerut from Bijnaur. The paper will now be published under a new management.—("Hamdard.")

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

In the course of a short appeal published in "Roznama-e-Khilafat," Maulana Shaukat Ali writes: "I appeal to all the Mussalmans of India to take a vow from the Id-day not to waste their energies and their precious time and money in unnecessary and meaningless quarrels. They should further take a vow to establish schools in every mohalla and in every mosque, and also to start night schools for the benefit of elderly persons, so that they may be able to learn the Quran as well as the three R's. Let people take to trade instead of spending time in idleness and living on the income of others. Give up unnecessary customs; curtail your expenses by wearing coarse cloth and eating plain food. Help the Jamiyat-ul-Ulema, the Jamiyat-Tabligh and the Jamiyat-ul-Khilafat. It is a source of shame to extend to these organisations only lip-sympathy."

Maulana Azad Subhani comments on the Bombay Pact as follows: "The All-India Congress Committee has accepted the Muslim proposals with regard to joint electorates. This action has proved beyond doubt that it has not lost its power to guide the country. This bold and wise decision will certainly raise the Congress in the estimation of the people of the country. Whether the decision will be accepted by the country or not, is a different matter altogether and it is not easy to foretell one way or the other. Our conjecture is that both the Muslim League and the Hindu Sabha will do their best to oppose the decision and it will be no wonder if they achieve some success of temporary nature. But the ultimate success will be with the Congress. Whatever may be in store, the Muslim party as led by Mr. Jinnah deserves the praise of all for its far-sighted action."—("Dawat.")

POST GRADUATE STUDIES

PROFS. SHAH AND VAKIL REAPPOINTED.

LAW COLLEGE FOR AHMEDABAD

At a meeting of the University Senate on Saturday Prof. K. T. Shah and Prof. C. N. Vakil were re-appointed for a period of three years in the University School of Economics. The other question in regard to the reorganisation of the school was referred back to the committee of the Senate which will meet on the 2nd July.

Sir C. H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor at the outset made a reference in regard to the death of Dr. Selby which took place recently in England and paid tribute to the great services rendered by him.

The Senate then appointed Mr. K. S. Aiyar, Principal D. D. Kapadia, and Professor S. G. Sathe members of the University Board of Accounts for the ensuing financial year.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan having resigned as a member of the Syndicate for the rest of the current year Principal D. D. Kapadia was elected in his place.

On the motion of Dr. N. A. F. Moos, the Nadirshaw Edulji Dinshaw Civil Engineering College of Karachi was affiliated permanently in the Faculty of Science.

LAW COLLEGE IN AHMEDABAD.

Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji then moved the affiliation of a full grade law college proposed to be started at Ahmedabad by the Gujarat Law Society under certain conditions, viz.:—(1) that the managing body provide hostel accommodation for 50 students (2) they purchase law books of the value of Rs. 8,500 and (3) spend Rs. 1,500 on Library furniture.

The proposition was agreed to.

POST-GRADUATE STUDIES.

The Senate then considered the report of the Syndicate on the question of the reorganisation of University post graduate studies and research.

Mr. K. M. Munshi moved:

(1) That the Report of the Syndicate on the question of the reorganisation of University Postgraduate Studies and Research be recorded.

(2) That the regulations appended to the Report under Schedule A be "substituted for" the existing regulations 1 to 14, inclusive, published at pages 435-38 of the current issue of the University Handbook.

(3) That the regulations relating to a University Publication Board under Schedule C be approved and "inserted" in the University Handbook immediately after the regulations under Schedule A.

(4) That the estimate of maximum expenses given under Schedule B be approved.

(5) That Professor K. T. Shah, B.A., (Bom.), B.Sc., Econ. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law, be reappointed University Professor of Economics under the revised regulations for a period of three years from the 1st of July, 1927, on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,000.

(6) That Mr. C. N. Vakil, M.A. (Bom.) M.Sc., Econ. (Lond.), F.S.S., be appointed University Professor of Economics under the revised regulations for a period of three years from the 1st of July, 1927 on a monthly salary of Rs 800 rising by annual increment of Rs. 50 to Rs. 900; and, if continued in the same post for awo years more, his salary to be Rs. 950 and during the fourth year and Rs. 1,000 during the fifth.

(7) That the present two Readers in Sociology continue in their grades until the expiry of their agreements with the University.

(8) That the Syndicate be requested to make recommendations to the Senate at an early date in the matter of the appointments of other full-time Professors provided for in the revised regulations.

(9) That, subject to any appointment already made by the Senate, the Syndicate be authorised to provide the necessary office establishment for the Department of Postgraduate Studies and Research on such terms as regards, salary, etc., as they mad deem proper.

There were number of amendments tabled to the resolution of Mr. K. M. Munshi covering nine separate items. It was decided to refer it back to the Syndicate except items, 6 and 7.

REAPPOINTMENT OF PROF. SHAH.

Mr. K. M. Munshi then moved:

That Professor K. T. Shah, B.A., (Bombay.), B.Sc., Econ. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law, be reappointed University Professor of Economics under the revised regulations for a period of three years from the 1st of July, 1927, on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,000.

Mr. A. N. Surve suggested appointment of only one professor.

Dr. A. G. Viegas appealed to the Senate to view the question as custodians of economics. He assured the House that he was not against Prof. Shah but he wanted to know why they wanted two professors and what was the result of their work. There were some supporters of Prof. Shah as well as Prof. Vakil and as a sort of compromise the resolution was brought to have two professors and they considered it that it was a very bad thing to drop one professor. There were two professors for 14 students, four students sent for examination and all passed.

Dr. Viegas urged the Senate to realise that the University was not a charitable institution and to look to the result and the return they received on the expenditure of Rs. 50,000 per year. If the freedom of speech was allowed to him he would say that the proposal of appointing two professors was only a compromise arrived at by the supporters of the two professors and he therefore moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Syndicate for a report as to why two professors were necessary.

Dr. K. G. Naik seconded the amendment and said in 1925-26 only seven students passed from the School of Economics which meant that each student cost them more than Rs. 22,000. The cost was therefore more than if they had sent the same students to England.

Rev. J. Mackenzie opposed the amendment and said though legally the Senate might be right in asking both the professors to go by the end of this month, morally it was not right to do so. If they did not want two professors, they should have brought proper resolutions by a notice of motions.

Dr. Bal Krishna said in the London School of Economics there were forty professors. They required two professors because there were various branches of the study which one professor was not able to teach.

Dr. Harold Mann said the University had decided to specialise in sociology and economics, and make it a world centre. They should have therefore not two professors but at least six, if the work was properly to go on. If they could unify the work of the School he promised a great future for the institution. A school with one professor only would, he thought be a lopsided concern. Concluding, he paid a compliment to the useful work done by the school and recommended the two appointments for 3 years and asked the House to pass the proposal and thus encourage the staff to carry out the general unified and coordinated scheme of the Syndicate in regard to post graduate research.

Rev. Fr. Duhr said the University was a teaching university and it was disgraceful to discuss whether they should have one professor or two. In matters educational they should not look to expenses.

Dr. Viegas withdrew his amendment and the original proposition was carried.

REAPPOINTMENT OF PROF. VAKIL.

The Senate then approved the following two resolutions of Mr. K. M. Munshi:

That Mr. C. N. Vakil, M.A, (Bom.), M.Sc., Econ. (Lond.), F.S.S., be appointed University Professor of Economics under the revised regulations for a period of three years from the 1st of July, 1927, on a monthly salary of Rs. 800 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 900; and, if continued in the same post for two years more, his salary to be Rs. 950 during the fourth year and Rs. 1,000 during the fifth.

That the present two Readers in Sociology continue in their grades until the expiry of their agreements with the University.

The Senate then adjourned till July 2.

"WE ARE BLASPHEMING GOD"

MAHATMAJI ON HINDU-MUSLIM SQUABBLES.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":

When the President of the Congress wired that a unanimous resolution on the Hindu-Muslim question was reached by the All-India Congress Committee, I could not enthuse over the information. The wire told me enough about the contents of the resolution. When the President paid me a visit at Nandi, he asked me whether I would write on it. I told him I did not think I could write anything helpful. A few days after the visit I got a message from a friend. Its purport was: 'You are responsible for the mischief that is going on in our midst. If you had not dragged the Hndus into the Khilafat agitation, the recent tragic events would not have happened. But you alone can now save us.'

In translating the message I have softened the bitterness of the language of the original. It seems to me to call for a reiteration of my belief about Hindu-Muslim Unity.

I do not repent of my part in the Khilafat agitation. It was a duty I discharged towards my Musalman countrymen. The Hindus would have been wrong, if they had not helped their brethren in their distress. However ugly the present look of things may be, future generations of Mussalmans will recall with gratitude this great act of friendship on the part of Hindus. But the future apart, as I believe in the proverb that virtue is its own reward, I should always defend my action on the Khilafat question. I therefore received the friend's message of rebuke with perfect calmness.

But I wish I could fulfil his expectations and assist immediately and materially in bringing about peace. For I am just as a strong believer as ever in unity and the necessity for it. If it could be achieved by giving my life, I have the will to give it and I hope I have the strength for it. I should with the greatest joy undertake an indefinite fast, as I very nearly did it Delhi, in 1924, if it would melt and change the stony hearts of Hindus and Musalmans. But I have no sign from God within to undertake the penance. If a penance is itself an act of purification, it has also to be preceded by an equal measure of initial purification. I am obviously not pure enough for that supreme penance.

HOW CAN RELIGION BE SAVED?

If the reader does not see me now often refer to the question in these pages, it is because the sense of humiliation has gone too deep for words. It matters little to me whether the perpetrators of shameful deeds are Hindus or Musalmans. It is enough to know that some of us are blaspheming a patient God and doing inhuman deeds in the sacred name of religion. I know too that neither assassination, nor fratricidal acts can possibly save religion. Religion worth the name can only be saved by parity, humility and fearlessness of the uttermost type among its professors. It is the only 'shuddhi' and only propaganda.

Hence has the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee left me unmoved. For I know that we have not yet changed our hearts. We have not shed fear of one another. Any compromise that is unaccompanied by these two conditions must be a mere make-shift.

Moreover, I feel that any agreement between the component parts of the nation must be voluntary and must remain so for all time. It must not, if it is conceived in terms of Swaraj, depend for its final ratification or enforcement upon a legal enactment. Ratification by our respective organisations must be held to be final and binding. Enforcement must depend upon the honour of the leaders of respective parties and ultimately, in the absence of reliance on non-violence, on the arbitrament of civil war fought decently or indecently as the case may be. It is a sign of weakness, not of fitness for Swaraj to go to the foreign ruling power to arbitrate between us or to enforce the peace between us at the point of the bayonet.

If we the so-called leaders have no control over our fighting elements, our agreement must be held to be unreal and useless. Before we think of real Swaraj, we must gain control over the masses. We must learn to behave ourselves. The agreement had no effect on Delhi, and to our eternal shame the Government has been the keeper of the peace on Bakr-Id.

AN ACTIVE FORCE.

My creed of non-violence is an extremely active force. It has no room for cowardice or even weakness. There is hope for a violent man to be some day non-violent, but there is none for a coward. I have therefore said more than once in these pages that if we do not know how to defend ourselves, our women and our places of worship by the force of suffering, i.e., non-violence, we must, if we are men, be at least able to defend all these by fighting. It is unmanly to ask or expect the Government to ensure the peace between rival parties or to defend our women against ourselves. And while we remain so unmanly it is hopeless to expect Swaraj. In well-ordered societies, Governments merely undertake the police work. But the recent elaborate preparations at Delhi or Lahore were no part of police work. Differences we shall always have. But we must learn to settle them all, whether religious or other, by arbitration. Before the rulers we must be able to present a united front and demonstrate to the world our capacity for regulating our own manners if we would have Swaraj.

If, however, we have no leaders whom we can elect as arbitrators who would give wise and impartial decision, or, if we are too unruly and barbatous to wait for and abide by decisions of arbitrators of our choice, we must fight till we are exhausted and come to our senses. The Government will no doubt always intervene, whether we will or no, either to keep the public peace or to preserve its own safety. But it will weaken us the least, if the rival factions will courageously and straightforwardly refrain from courting the protection or assistance of Government. Why should a murderer in such warfare be defended? Let him seek the gallows. Let breakers of places of worship come forth boldly and say, we have done this for the sake of religion, punish us if you like! Let those who kill innocent passers-by deliver themselves to the police and say, we have done it all for God's sake! All this may read heartless. But I have merely endeavoured to suggest a way that is straighter and less weak than the one we have hitherto adopted.

And if we cannot, after the manner of civilised men, resort to voluntary arbitration or, after the manner of brave barbarous races, fight out differences without seeking the intervention of British justice or bayonets, all we may expect to get in the shape of reforms is an increased agent's share in the bureaucratic Government; in other words, an increasing share in the exploitation of the dumb millions. Let us take care that any agreement we may come to does not reduce us to that unenviable condition.

FUTURE OF DELHI UNIVERSITY

ALLOCATION OF PERMANENT SITE

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

SIMLA, June 16.

The future of the Delhi University is to be subjected to a thorough enquiry by a Committee. The Government of India announcing the personnel and terms of reference of the Committee have issued a memorandum in the course of which they observe:—

"The University of Delhi has submitted to the Governor-General-in-Council a statement discloses a state of affairs which the University budgets for a Government grant to cover the excess of its expenditure, whatever this may be, over its income. An arrangement of this nature cannot commend itself to the Governor-General-in-Council as it leaves him uncertain as to his financial commitments, and provides no incentive to the University to exercise that economy which present circumstances render essential, or to raise funds from private sources. The Governor-General-in-Council considers it desirable therefore that the financial position of the University should be subjected to a careful examination so that it may be possible finally to clarify that position and thus enable those responsible for the University's development to arrange their future programme of work with full knowledge of the limitations imposed by financial considerations.

The Governor-General-in-Council is of opinion that the most suitable method of investigating the questions involved is through a committee on which both the local administration and the University will be represented. He has therefore appointed the following Committee for this purpose:— The Hon. Mr.A.M.Stow, Chief Commissioner, Delhi, Chairman. Members: Rai Bahadur Lal Motisagar, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, Mr. R. Littlehailes, Officiating Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, Mr. E. Rama Ran, Officiating Deputy Secretary Finance Department, and the Chief Engineer of Delhi.

The Committee will consider the following matters and make recommendations thereon:—(a) the allocation of a permanent site for the University buildings; their character, construction and equipment and (b) the extent and nature of the assistance, both capital and recurring; which the Governor-General-in-Council might give to the University; whether the assistance should be on a progressive scale for a certain number of years, say five in the first instance and if so what that scale should be.

The general educational policy of the University should be dealt with only in so far as is necessary in order to enable the Committee to reach satisfactory conclusions on the above matters.

The Chairman of the Committee will fix the place and date of this meeting of the Committee consulting as far as possible the conveniences of the members. The Committee will submit its report to the Governor-General-in-Council with the least practicable delay.—Associated Press.

ROAD HOGS.

WANTED DETERRENT PUNISHMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"Safety first" is a slogan which calls for and needs the co-operation of not only the general public and the drivers of all mechanically propelled vehicles and animal drawn traffic, but also of all those who are in any way concerned with traffic control and in the administration of the law, the latter by way of adequate and deterrent sentences in cases where it is proved that any injury to person or property is due to rashness, carelessness or incompetence of the driver or drivers of the vehicle or vehicles involved these reflections having been engendered by the result of a recent case in a Bombay Police Court. The facts, as reported by the Press, were that a motor car was being driven along Falkland Road towards Tardeo when, at the foot of the bridge a milkman was knocked down and injured, a few yards further on another person was knocked down and injured, then still further on the car collided with an electric standard and there knocked down a third person; the car was then turned round with "terriffic speed" injured a fourth person and proceeded in the direction from which it had come both the driver and the fourth person injured, absconding. The driver was however, traced and being placed before a Magistrate was fined Rs. 60, three of the injured persons being compensated to the extent of Rs. 55, both fine and compensation apparently having been paid by the driver's master. Truly a game of skittles at Rs. 28|12 per pin!

Now can a fine of 60, not even paid by the offending driver, be considered as being an adequate or deterrent sentence for such reckless driving as the above quoted facts disclose and is such a light "get off" calculated to deter others or even the accused driver himself from rash and reckless conduct on the road in future? It is a fortunate circumstance that none of the injuries inflicted were fatal, nevertheless the driver may consider himself to be very lucky in that the charge of "rash and negligent" driving was not a far more serious one. Quite recently in England in a case where a person had been knocked down by a motor car and subsequently died from the effects thereof, the driver was indicted on a charge of manslaughter, tried before a jury and sentenced to two years hard labour. It is not suggested that in the case under discussion any such drastic sentence should have been passed, but it does seem that the time has arrived, in view of the great increase of motor traffic in Bombay, for some more severe punishment than small fines to be inflicted where it is proved that any accident is due to rash and negligent driving, having due regard to all the circumstances surrounding each case.—Yours etc.

RICHARD J. VYNER,
Secretary, Western India Automobile Association.

MARKETING IN INDIA

BETTER ORGANISATION NEEDED

LONDON, June 17.

"Indian goods are not so wellknown on the Continent as they might be," declared Mr. Lindsay in the course of his evidence before the Agricultural Commission.

He said the main factor from the viewpoint of the European market appeared to be overwhelming need for wider and better organisation of India's agricultural resources. Admittedly immense progress, had already been made, chiefly owing to the efforts of India's agricultural experts and also the response evoked both among the Zemindars and cultivators. Further efforts were necessary not merely in the matter of research but more particularly in that of demonstration.

Mr. Lindsay expressed an opinion that organisation was required which would fit in with the existing marketing conditions and make its influence felt in every link and chain connecting the primary producer with the ultimate consumer. Mr. Lindsay emphasised the need in India of organisation able to negotiate on level terms with the overseas importer.

He did not wish to give impression that India's difficulties were unique in the markets of Europe and America for the Dominion producers were similarly handicapped because their goods were chiefly perishable. He pointed out that Canada had her Wheat Pools, New Zealand her Control Boards and Australia her Producers Organisations to attempt to ensure uniformity of grading and economy in handling.—Reuter.

LINDSAY ON INDIAN CROPS.

Mr. Lindsay said that he received many complaints regarding the quality of the Indian produce. Complaints increased as the market prices ascended, because if the shortage occurred, effort was made to expand the existing crop.

Mr. Lindsay gave the example of cotton which, he said, used to be a short staple and of irregular quality. Hempt suffered through impurity of water in which it was retted. Quality of jute was reported upon adversely during the dry season. Kopok seed was not as good as that from the Dutch Indies. There was uncertainty about its uniformity. Same criticism referred to the fibre.

As regards tobacco it was a question not only of the quality of the plant, but of curing, while the existing British import duty had an adverse effect. He added that the new preference duties on tobacco increased the export of leaf, but the cigar trade was stationary, possibly because the duty was too high on the weight. He opined that if there was an "ad valorem" duty it might increase the export of cigars.

HOW SUBSTITUTES THRIVED.

Mr. Lindsay drew the attention to the demand for the shellac price of which as high as the Indian crop was insufficient. Hence substitutes were gaining ground. Every year he received complaints regarding the Indian rice, but the movement was afoot on the part of the health societies to provide wholemeal rice. There was certain amount of adulteration of Indian oil-cake, and complaints with regard to it were reported to the Commercial Intelligence Department as they were received.—Reuter's Special.

The Chairman asked Mr. Lindsay whether the Government of India and their research officers were aware of the existence of the Empire Marketing Board and that money was waiting for research purposes. Mr. Lindsay answered in the affirmative. He expressed the opinion that a small cess of a few annas would be popular among cultivators, and might be usefully charged by the Government of India for research work.

Sir Gilbert Walker advocated a link between the Indian Meteorological Department and the Irrigation Department and the Government of India holding an annual conference. He pointed out that at present it was possible to forecast ten days ahead the effect and height of the rivers about to be flooded.—Reuter.

Cloudy Teeth?

Get Pepsodent—Works Wonders by Clearing Film Coat from Teeth

THERE is a film that forms on teeth. This film can easily be felt by running one's tongue across the teeth; a slippery sort of coating.

Film absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. That is why teeth look dingy and "off color."

Film clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It invites and breeds the germs of decay.

Film is the basis of tartar. And tartar, with germs, is the chief cause of pyorrhea. That is why regular film removal is urged as probably first in correct gum protection.

Most dental authorities urgently advise thorough film removal at least twice each day. That is, every morning and every night.

For that purpose, obtain Pepsodent, the special film-removing dentifrice which leading dental authorities favor. Different from any other tooth paste.

Pepsodent curdles the film, then removes it; then polishes the teeth in gentle safety to enamel. It combats the acids of decay and scientifically firms the gums. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. And meets, thus, in all ways, the exactments of modern dental science.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

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To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

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AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN N. D.

WORK DONE IN THE FIRST QUARTER

The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies N. D. writes:—

Thirteen new societies wmere registered during the quarter, Broach contributing 6, Panch Mahals 3, Ahmedabad 2, and Surat and Kaira 1. Each out of 6 societies from Broach, 4 were for Talukdari and Bhagdari villages, bye-laws whereof were under consideration for some time and finally ettled during the quarter.

Need for internal supervision by societies has been felt more and more and one of the 3 new registrations of the Panch Mahals District, was a supervising Union for the Halol Taluka.

During this quarter, credit societies are usually busy with their recovery work.

COTTON SALE SOCIETIES.

Cotton sale societies of the Surat District as a whole, and another Society in the Hansot Mahal of the Broach District did good propaganda work, enlisted new members and commenced pooling, ginning and sale work towards the end of the quarter. Hansot Cotton Sale Society has made a very good beginning and promises to be one of the best in Gujarat.

MOST SUCCESSFUL GINNING SOCIETY.

The work of construction and erection of the necessary plant for a ginning factory was completed by the Sonask Co-operative Ginning Society. It has 28 gins and hopes to get enough business from cotton sale societies even during this season when crops are deficient. 5 cotton sale societies get their cotton ginned in the Society's factory and no outside business will be necessary or sought for. The Sonsek Ginning Society promises to be the first most successful ginning society in the Presidency—perhaps in the whole of India.

Draft bye-laws for a Federation of co-operative sale and ginning societies were finally settled by the Registrar.

A proposal to make a start on co-operative lines in the dairying industry of the Kaira District was definitely broached in December 1926. Further progress was made during the quarter. Initial share money was being collected and bye-laws drafted. There would not be much difficulty in putting the society in working order before the next milk season. A beginning will be made with a co-operative creamery for Napa and the surrounding villages.

PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR NEXT QUARTER.

(1) Recovery work in agricultural credit societies; (2) General improvement of societies and organisation of new ones; (3) Extension of the use of pure and improved seeds through co-operative credit and non-credit societies; (4) Stimulation and systematization of the work of Supervising Unions; (5) Organization of cotton sale societies in Surat and Broach Districts; (6) Organization of a federation of cotton sale societies; (7) Organization of a creamery in the Borsad Taluka of the Kaira District."

"GOVERNMENT'S STEPMOTHERLY ATTITUDE"

STATESMANSHIP AND SYMPATHY NEEDED

BOMBAY, June 17.

Mr. Beniprasad Dalmia, President of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce has Sent the following telegram to H. E. The Viceroy, on behalf of the Chamber:—

"Board of Marwadi Chamber beg to respectfully but strongly protest against Government's short-sighted decision on the report of the Cotton Textile Tariff Board. The action of Government in turning down the modest recommendations of both the majority and minority reports is extremely disappointing and in my Board's opinion exposes unmistakably the stepmotherly attitude of Government towards India's premier Industry. The fact of existance of unfair competition from Japan and its being an important cause of present depression has been proved to the hilt. Thus a strong case for Tariff protection having been made out it is painfully surprising that Government should have so lightly brushed aside the main recommendations. My Board most respectfully submit that the critical condition of the Industry calls for statetmanlike and sympathetic action and earnestly pray that Government will please reconsider the question and accept Tariff Board recommendations. Please treat it as urgent."

ASSEMBLY'S WORK IN BUDGET SESSION

PANDIT KUNZRUS SURVEY

POONA, June 18.

Addressing last evening a public meeting organised by the Deccan Sabha, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, M.L.A., vice-President of the Servants of India Society, dwelt on the Assembly's work during the last Budget session. He deplored the failure of the popular representatives in the House effectively to oppose the bureaucracy in such vital matters as the Steel Protection and the Currency Bills. Mr. Kunzru observed that the defect of the popular representatives was due to the artificial, communal and party differences among them.

Referring to the Delhi proposals regarding Hindu-Muslim unity, he said that he sincerely welcomed them as a basis of negotiation although he would not personally accept them without qualification. In this connection, he regretted the treatment the proposals had received at the Patna session of the Hindu Sabha. Pandit Kunzru disapproved of the proposal of forming provinces on a linguistic basis which would in his opinion, prejudice the growth of national consciousness.

Touching the prospective appointment of the Statutory Commission, Mr. Kunzru referred to the rumour that it would not include a single Indian. Mr. Kunzru was not prepared to give any credence to the report and remarked that in that eventuality all political parties should have some justification to offer opposition to it.—A. P.

"DESHA SEWAK" EDITOR CONVICTED

LAHORE, June 18.

In the Lahore High Court a full bench consisting of Mr. Justice Broadway, the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Zafarali and Mr. Justice Addison pronounced orders to-day in the Desh Sewak contempt of court case sentencing Gurditsingh, editor, printer and publisher of the bi-weekly newspaper" Desh Sewak" of Jullundur to one month simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150/- or in default three weeks further imprisonment. The accused published an article in the Desh Sewak of July 14th 1926 entitled "Murder of Justicce in Jullundur" which was alleged to be in contempt of courts subordinate to the Lahore High Court.—A. P.

IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

CALCUTTA, June 17.

An important scientific discovery has just been made by Dr. P. C. Mitter, Professor of Organic Chemistry, and his colleagues in the Calcutta University. Dr. Mitter has, after three years of strenuous work, arrived at the synthesis of Rubindin, a natural colouring matter occurring in madder. This has till lately eluded the inquiry of many distinguished chemists and opens up a new field of investigation in the synthesis of natural products. It is noteworthy that Dr. Mitter's own teacher, Professor Lieabermann, of Berlin, discovered the constitution of Alizarin, the most important principle occurring in madder.—A.P.

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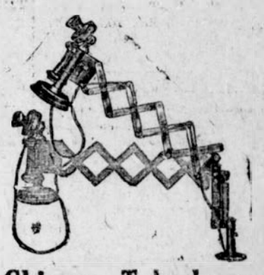

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Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.